PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,848.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

...ANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st	July	ARABIA	7903	....	....
28th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
11th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....
8th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
15th	"	EGYPT	7912	....	....
22nd	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
29th	"	ARCADIA	6603	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. "
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. "
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA	5,916	X	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.

1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

JULY 2ND 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	7:0	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.) *	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.		Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
B	Aston Hall	3,626	June	6	June	22	......		July	28
B	Stanley Hall	4,104	"	23	July	9	July	24	"	31
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	"	30	"	14	"	27	Aug.	2
B	Knowsley Hall	4,307	July	10	"	24	Aug.	4	"	10
B	Langton Hall	4,400	"	24	Aug.	6	"	18	"	23
A	City of Athens	5,594	Aug.	8	"	20	"	31	Sept.	6
B	Merton Hall	4,331	"	13	"	27	Sept.	8	"	14
A	City of Karachi	3,800	"	29	Sept.	11	"	22	"	27
B	City of Agra	4,320	Sept.	5	"	18	"	30	Oct.	6
B	Aston Hall	3,626	"	14	"	28	Oct.	13	"	20

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY,
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

19th July, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	E. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Is. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	22nd July 1906
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	10th Aug. "
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon R 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or o about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th Jul 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CATANIA	4,030	....	15th Aug. 190
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Aug. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SULTAN	2884	Burmeister	27th July.
SOMALI	2656	Winiker	10th August.
* KAISER	2724	Von Holt	24th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent

34, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

COUTTS & Co.,
Army Shipping
and
Passenger Agents
and
Authorised Transport Agents,
Bombay and Karachi,
The best & cheapest House of Agents.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..........£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS..........£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..............................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillipines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tienstin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO. {The GENTS' OUTFITTERS,} **BOMBAY.**

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

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TRADE S. & CO MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bags Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	12	0
6 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post.	6	0
1 5-lb. tin Terrania Orange Pekoe Tea do. do. do.	5	0

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

Bombay Wholesale Agents:—
MESSRS. BRADFORD & CO.

MONGINI BROTHER'S

EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,

in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.

MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. per bottle.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1906.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE INDIAN RAILWAYS,
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where [illegible] 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

CAUTION.—Examine the capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

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Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

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DR H. L. BATLIWALLA

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received

TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonou Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains; and to Students and Scholars; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE." STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3$\frac{3}{4}$d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{23}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA." from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

LADIES' SAFE REMEDY

For removing Functional troubles, delay, and those irregularities peculiar to the Sex. Re. 1 only.

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FAMILY CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

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NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS have declared an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 per share free of income-tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, and it is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49/51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 1st August 1906, to Share holders, whose names appear on the Register on the 27th July 1906, on production of Share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to 6th August 1906, both days inclusive.

REMINGTON RIBBONS!

TO REMINGTON TYPEWRITER Users:—Genuine Remington Ribbons, in any colour we are now able to supply at Rs. 2-8-0 each.

These are manufactured by the Remington Company themselves, and are the finest quality of ribbon made, and will outlast two common ribbons. At this price it will be found the greatest economy to use no other kind.

These ribbons can only be obtained from us,

WARDEN & Co.,
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NEW LAW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a
Fawcett's Landlord and Tenant, 1905	18	0
Moore's Practical forms of Agreements, 1905	13	12
Donogh's Indian Stamp Law, 1905	7	8
Sathe's Land Revenue Code, 1904	3	8
Willis' Roman Law Examination Guide, 1904	6	0
Kelke's Epitome of Roman Law	4	6

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Mitchell's Building Construction and Drawing (First Stage) Rs. 2-4; advanced	4	2
Reid's Practical Sanitation for Sanitary Inspectors &c.	4	4
Anderson's Strength of Materials and Structure	2	4
Burrell's Building Construction and Drawing	1	8
Booker's Elementary Practical Building Construction	1	8
Box's Practical Hydraulics	3	12
Bjorling on Direct-Acting Pumping Engine	3	12
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture	15	12
Bale's Pumps and Pumping	2	8
Clark's Construction of Roads and Streets	3	2
Backett's Book on Building; Civil and Ecclesiastical	3	2
Clark's Drainage of Lands, Towns and Buildings	3	2
Hughes' Water Works	2	12
Buchan's Plumbing; House Drainage	2	7
Campin's Iron and Steel Bridges and Viaducts	2	7
" Constructional Iron and Steel Work	2	7
Buchan's Ventilation	2	7
Tarn's Science of Building	2	7
Tomlinson's Warming and Ventilation	2	1
Brook's Erection of Dwelling Houses	1	12
Burn's Sewage and Irrigation	1	12
Baker's Subterraneous Surveying	1	12
Dobson's Masonry and Stone Cutting	1	12
Facey's Practical House Decoration	1	12
Colling's Circular Work in Carpentry and Joinery	1	12
Dobson and Allen's Art of Building	1	6
Colling's Roof Carpentry	1	6
Pyne's Perspective	1	6
Kemp's Plastering	1	6
Standage's Cements, Pastes, Glues and Gums	1	6
Faijas Portland Cement for Users	1	6
Glynn's Power of Water	1	6

BOMBAY GOVT. PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Report, Director of P. Instruction 1904-05	1	2
Report, Administration Bombay Presidency 1904-05	1	4
Moore's Family Medicine for India 1903	5	0
Famine Relief Code 1905 (Marathi) Rs. 2; (Kanarese)	2	6
Administration Report, Forest Circles, B. P. 1904-05	1	4
Report, Sanitary Commissioner Bombay Govt. 1905	0	14
Mollison's Indian Agriculture 3 Vols	7	8
Marryat's Specifications, Rates, Notes &c., P.W.D.	6	0
Molesworth's Marathi-English Dictionary	12	0
Candy's English-Marathi Dictionary	8	0
Government Resolution on Reports Municipal Taxation &c. 1904-05	1	6
Government Resolution, on Reports, Administration Local Boards 1904-05	0	14
Department Examination Papers, Higher and Lower Standard for June and September, 1905	0	12

SUNDER PANDURANG, BOOK-SELLER,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 6,30,000 SLEEPERS in all for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY during 1906 and 1907 as under:—

50,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 15th November 1906 and to be completed by 31st December, 1906.

5,80,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 1st April 1907 and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber:—

Indian—Nepal Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.

Western Australian Hill grown Jarrah—New South Wales mixed hardwoods; Queensland mixed hardwoods; Tasmanian mixed Harwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered; and quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of each contract.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex. Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex-Ships' slings at Karachi.

Nepal Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North Western Railway.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender, as earnest money and the cover should be subscribed "Tender for Sleepers required by the North Western Railway in 1906 or 1907."

Tenders should be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, as under:—

(1). Tenders for 50,000 Sleepers required in 1906 to be returned at Simla by the 24th August, 1906.

(2). Tenders for 5,80,000 Sleepers required in 1907 to be returned at Calcutta on Monday, 3rd December, 1906.

on which dates they will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Re. 1.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
J. MIGLE.
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers, Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS:—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES:—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BURMAH PETROL.

"PETREL BRAND" gives most regular and economical work. Special Rates to MOTOR CAR OWNERS. Apply for prices and counterfoil order book to SHAW, WALLACE & Co., Agents, The Burmah Oil Co., Ld., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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by S. BARING-GOULD,
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by J. M. Jacobs,
(A well-known Humorist).

TYPES OF HOLIDAY MAKERS,
by LADY VIOLET GREVILLE,
(Contributor to leading journals).

SPECIMEN DAYS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS,
by WILLIAM T. PALMER,
(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.

TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

GOLF & GOLFERS.

THE PLEASURES OF GOLF,
BY S. MURE FERGUSSON.

WHAT NOT TO DO,
by DR. MACNAMARA, M.P.

THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON,
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8., We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

INDIAN NATIVE STATES' STAMPS.—25 varieties for As. 10; 50 for Rs. 2; 75 for Rs. 4; 100 for Rs. 6-8-0; 125 for Rs. 9-8-0; 150 for Rs. 13-8-0; and 200 for Rs. 24-8-0. Persian stamps.—25 varieties for As. 12; and 50 for Rs. 2-12-0. Cash or V. P. P. Price List Free.—C. S. Iyer; Attungal, Travancore.

WANTED for an ENGLISH BY-WEEKLY an EDITOR to take entire charge of the papers (no Sub-Editor being kept). Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem. Applicants experienced in Journalism only need apply not later than 1st August 1906 with copies of testimonials to 417J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

WANTED a EUROPEAN MANAGER for a Bank in Bombay. Good salary. Apply, stating experience, and salary expected, to Box. No. 399 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BROUGHAM.—A neat Single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, light and comfortable, in excellent serviceable order, with Lamps and Shafts, Two Shelves in front for Books and Papers. Recently re-tyred. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 381J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ROOMS with BOARD for TWO BACHELORS with married couple near Fort. Terms Moderate. Apply Box No. 400 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant positive cure for SORE EYES, ULCERS, irritations, inflamed lids and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each, Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, Established 1872.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS COUGHS, COLDS, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA, INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Infallible Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which isin use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McNAIR'S FAMOUS CHOUTHEA, POWDERS.

MALARIAL FEVER SPECIFIC.

CURES Malarial Fever in one single dose like Magic. A. B. Griffiths, Major, A M S., certifies. "In every case of Malarial Fever administered one dose of Chouthea cured. It is a most valuable medicine." Sold at one rupee per packet containing six powders V, P P., labelled full directions. Mrs. L. McNAIR, Sole Agent, Roorkee.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY,

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

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arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

Colonial Entries are accepted at Three Shillings per line of letters.

A copy of the 1906 edition will be forwarded freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY Co. Ltd
25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of the landed property at Kamatipara First Street advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation."

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

Furniture such as cupboards, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers with mirror, sofa, easy chairs, whatnot, hat and book stands, Austrian safe on stand, gold hunting watch by James McCabe.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, the effect of the late Olga de Szoke, consisting of wearing apparels such as satin skirt and blouses, table linen, hosiery, shawls, combinations, hand bag, hand sewing machine, gowns, hats and other sundry articles, chairs, table, meatsafe, chest of drawers, cot with mattresses, toilet table, a lot of platedware, enamelled-ware, utensils, pearl necklaces, copper coins, revolver, cartridges and other miscellaneous useful articles,

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 French polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 rubber tyred victoria,
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE of a very Valuable Bungalow at Narayen Dabulkar Road Land's End, Malabar Hill.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, the Attorneys for the Trustees, Acting under the Deed of Settlement dated 14th December, 1871, and the Deed of appointment dated 17th August, 1889, executed by their late father, Mr. Edaljee Cawasji Bisni, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1906, at 4-30. p.m., on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 90 Biegas or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement bungalow, cookroom, coachhouse, stables and outbuildings, standing thereon, situate on the West side of Narayen Dabulkar Road, Land's End, Malabar Hill, in the Island and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D. No. 3351, Street Nos. 17-19, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Narayen Dabulkar Road, on the West by the sea-shore on the North by a public road and beyond that by the property of Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, Solicitor, and on the South by the property lately belonging to Byramji Hormusji Cama.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the inspection of the title-deeds relating to the property, application may be made to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, Attorneys for the Trustees, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY the 30th Inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, the effects of the late Oosman bin Mahomed consisting of Wearing apparels, silver chain and watch, amber beads, country cot, copper vessels, chairs, clock, lamps, pictures looking glasses, empty bottles, ironware and other sundry articles.

On TUESDAY the 31th instant, at 11 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Edward House First Floor. Apollo Bunder, close to the Taj Mahal Hotel the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design such as dining table and chairs. Sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, suit of sofas, and chairs lined rich plush, marble top tables and teapoys, Cabinet English bedsteads, single and double mirror door almiras. clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers bedroom, sofas, sweet-toned ebonized Cottage piano by Soundy. Gent's tricycles, rich glassware and crockeyware, best platedware, rich table ornaments. Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, carpets etc., the property, of A. H. COMPTON Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 20TH JULY 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p. m Standard Time, the materials for removal of the following buildings;—

The materials of buildings Street No. 1-3 and 8-10, Case No. 109 and 110, 2nd Esplanade Road.

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 84-88. Case No. 176, Bhandari Street.

At 4-15 Standard Time.

The materials of buildings Street Nos. 22-30, 32-34. Case Nos. 344 and 344A, New Humman Lane.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 20TH JULY, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.
No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at "F Shed," Princes Dock, on account of the Underwriters.—

Ex. S. S. "Trafalger."

J. S. P. ½—2 bundles Horlick's malted milk, damaged by salt water.

J. S. P. 3-27—25 cases Horlick's malted milk, damaged by salt water.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M, (S. T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good water.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay arab quiet in harness.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF DRAWING TODDY AND GATHERING COCOANUTS. &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Bombay Municipal Office 2nd Floor, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 20th July, 1906, at 3 p. m. (B. T.), The several right for the period of one year from 1st August, 1906, to 31st July, 1907, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz:—Drawing toddy, tending date-trees, and gathering cocoanuts from trees situated at Kerole, Chembur, Gowalia Tank Road, Foras Road, Warli, Dadar, Kumbharwada, Mahim, Mooree Road, &c.

For details and conditions of sale apply in the Municipal Office or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

AUCTION SALE of Quinine and Fancy Coatings.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Arabia."

R. C. J. B. 5580. No. 8181-83—3 cases containing 432 bottles. Sulphate of Quinine,

Ex. S. S.—Matiana.

R. C. K. M. S. GS. 110D. No. 7419, 24, 29, 34 and 39—5 cases each containing 20 prices fancy coatings.

AUCTION SALE of a large Quantity of Waste.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 a. m. Bombay Time, Messrs BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Empress Mill, Chinchpogly, under instructions from the Agents, the following, waste to be manufactured by the undermentioned Mill during three months from 1st July to 30th September 1906.

The Empress Mills, New Empress Mills, James Greaves Mills, Connought Mills, Howard and Bullough Mills, Imperial Cotton mills. Leppold Mills and Apollo Mills.

Description of Waste.

Sylinder Stripes.
Flat Strips.
Low fly.
Dropping No. 1.
Dropping No. 2.
Also a large lot of empty casks.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 20TH JULY, 1906.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS.
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeliing, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Newchang.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Peking.	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco.	Antung.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Tieling.		

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS,

Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S. T.)

Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and

Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—	
BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.*—
HUSHIARPORE	MEERUT
JAMMOO	SAHARANPORE
JALLANDAR CITY	
JHELUM	*Sind*—
JHANG	KARACHI
KASUR	HYDERABAD
KOHAT	LARKANA
LYALLPORE	SHIKARPORE
LUDHIANA	SUKKUR
MIANWALI	*Biluchistan.*—
MONTGOMERY	QUETTA
MULTAN CITY	
MUZAFFARGARH	
PATIALA	

AGENCIES.

AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHIE
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA.

Etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED Rs. CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND. 5,17,00
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,00

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to

VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OF QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

THE SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £6,000,000.

Funds in hand exceed £5,600,000,

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances accepted at Current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Rates Moderate. Liberal Conditions.

Active Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts, For particulars apply

MESSRS. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—1903.

ONLY A FEW COPIES NOW AVAILABLE

Thoroughly revised up to date.

PRICE Rs. 5 only.

Can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

ESTD. HILLS 1775.

TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES.

R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter Scotch.

The LANCET says— "Really Wholesome Confectionery."

Manufactory, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Paper

FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED

TWO energetic young PARSIS in Calcutta to attend to general business. Salary Rs. 30 to Rs. 60. Everything found and good prospects.

Apply,
C. A. JOLLY,
No. 1 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

WANTED

TRAINED NURSES for the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. Apply to the MEDICAL OFFICER in charge for particulars.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED

A very large assortment
of
MOST POWERFUL AND ELEGANT
BINOCULARS,
TELESCOPES
AND
OPERA GLASSES
MOTOR-GOGGLES
AND
CLINICAL
THERMOMETERS, &c.
of Best quality and highest make.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite General Post Office,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

MORNING EDITION ONLY.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per annum	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	" 11	" 14
Quarterly	" 6	" 8
Monthly	" 2-8	" 3-8

MORNING AND EVENING EDITION.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per Annum	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly	" 16	" 26
Quarterly	" 9	" 11
Monthly.	" 3-8	" 4-8

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Per Annum.	Rs. 30	Per Annum	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	" 16	Half-yearly	" 20
Quarterly.	" 9	Quarterly	" 11
Monthly	" 3-8	Monthly	" 4-8

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENT:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5-0
Second and Third insertion	each	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions at		Re. 1-4

No Advertisement counted as less than ten lines.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Per line As. 8
Second do.	" 4½
Third do.	" 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET
POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

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PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and
Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

ROGER & GALLET'S PERFUMERY.

	Rs.	A.
Amburose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Heuri, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12	8
Iberis and Vernalis, per bottle	8	8
Violette Ambre Splendour, Vera Rose, White Rose Jasmin, Indian Hay, Jockey Club, Chypre, Oillet Marguerite (Carnation) Heliotrope, Iris Blanc, Violette de Parme, each	3	8

SOAPS.

Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5	0
Courvoisier's Violette de Parme, per cake As. 14, box	2	8
Roger and Gallett's Violette de Parme, per cake Re 1-4, box	3	8

BEYNON & CO.,
ESPLANADE AND MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 7/8	—	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97	—	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	—	— 3/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 1/4	=	unchanged
2 months hence	30 1/8	—	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	65 3/8	—	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-15	—	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·46 3/4	—	do
New York Demand	4·84 1/2	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	—	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	—	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	—	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	—	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 1/8	—	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2	—	unchanged

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 28·40	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 16·50	do	Bombay.
Rs. 12·00	do	Madras.
56·90		

At 1/4
Minimum rate received 31 per cent. average rate 16·00.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2·20	were allotted to	Calcutta.
Rs. 1·00	do	Bombay.
Rs Nil	do	Madras.
3·20		

At 1. 4 1/32.
Minimum rate received 31 per cent. average rate 16·03.

Total amount sold during week	40,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	50,00,000
Extra allotments nil.	Nil

TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef 31.
Finest Australian Mutton 32/6.
Tone of auction firmer.

SUGAR—
German granulated c and f India. Double bags. 11 3 3/4 Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 49 1/2 + 1/4 J.-A. sellers firmer.
Brown 45 3/4 + 1/4 J.-A. done firmer.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 44 1/8 + 3/8 J.-A. done steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	steady
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	7,000
Spot	6·10 — 3
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	9000
Futures closed	steady

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·81	5·74	5·68
— 2	— 2	— 2
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·64	5·63	5·63
— 2	— 2	— 2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apr.**
5·64	5·66	5·68
— 2	— 2	— 2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	17,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Great Continent	mutilated

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	* mutilated
Futures, month of July	
Do. month of Dec	

—* First tone mutilated. Declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11·00
Futures, month of Aug	10·73— 5
Do. month of Oct	10·35— 2
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th July.

Cotton	295 bales.
Wheat	4,987 cwts.
Linseed	1,718 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,851 ,,
Gingellyseed	61 ,,
Poppyseed	753 ,,
Groundnuts	nil ,,
Castorseed	1,233 ,,
Rice	102 ,,
Myrabollams	845 ,,
Cottonseed	728 ,,
Mowraseed	178 ,,
Gram	923 ,,
Joowar	1,121 ,,
Maize	nil ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold coin Rs. 75,000.
Ex steamer Silesia from Alexandria.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY EVENING.

To-day's weather and crop reports to hand advise a want of rain in the Punjab and United Provinces. In the former rain is urgently required and crops are suffering. In the latter no harm has been done to the crops yet, and rainfall to date has been fairly normal, but as we wrote yesterday one more good rainfall is wanted for all crops. In the Central Provinces and parts of Berars a break in the rain would benefit the growing crops but reports still show that cotton is flourishing. In Khandesh and Guzerat the weather is seasonable and all crops are doing well. In the South they have had good rain lately and crops are having a good start.

The London telegrams of yesterday's date call for little notice, beyond the further decline of 3-16ths in Rupee Paper to 65 1/4. Gilt edged securities are not in favour just now, and our Rupee Paper follows suit.

The sixty-lakhs of Council bills put up for allotment yesterday were taken up at the usual rates. viz: 1/4 for bills and 1/4 1/32 for T. Ts. After latter only 3·20 lakhs were allotted; the balance 56·90 lakhs having been taken in bills. Tenderers received 31 per cent. against 11 per cent. last week. For next week Reuter announces fifty lakhs, but we hear some private telegrams announce seventy lakhs. Reuter's correction to seventy lakhs is received this evening.

Rapeseed is advised firmer and 3 higher, while Linseed is steady and 4 1-2 higher.

Cotton again shows but very small changes in Liverpool. Spot is 3 points lower and futures 2 points lower. The market is reported closing steady at the decline, The New York telegram is mutilated. In New Orleans spot is unchanged and futures 5 points lower for August and 2 points lower for October. Our local cotton market is easier to-day and prices are Re. 1 to 2 lower. There is not much business passing at Colaba, but the inquiry for superfine cotton still exists, and full prices are paid. For lower classes of Berars and Omra descriptions the demand is on small lines.

Both the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Bengal have to-day reduced the Bank rate by 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum. Sterling exchange remains quiet but steady and unchanged. Rupee paper is also steady and closes at the same rates as yesterday.

Shares are advancing under the influence of cheaper cotton and the reduction in the Bank rates. To-days quotations are as follows:—

	Rs.	
Petits	3,595	August.
Davids	535	,,
China	1,300	,,
Standards	1,360	,,
Colaba Land	1,100	,,
Thacker & Co.	263	ready.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine		Rs. 217	Ready.
M G Khandeish fully good		,, 196	,,
M G K A K fine		,, 206	,,
M G Bengals fine		,, 197	,,
Sawginned Dharwar good		,, 255	,,
Madras Westerns good		,, 235	,,
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs. 203	
Do. fine	Dec.	,, 202	
Do. fine	Jan.	,, 201	
M G Dhamangaon fine	,,	,, 218	
M G Nagpur fine	,,	,, 223	
M G Khandeish fully good	,,	,, 204	
M G K A K fine	,,	,, 215	
H G Bengals fully good	,,	,, 184	
M G Broach good	March	,, 245	

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31/32d. to 1/4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4 170
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days'	Sight	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	214
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1/2 per cent. Tone irregular.

Cash		97·5
1st Settlement.	31st July	97·3

Money Market, Tone. Easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	19th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	19th June	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4	do.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	quiet but steady.
Estimated sales	5,000 bales.
Imports	6,000 ,,

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·81	5·74	5·68
unchanged	unchanged	unchagned
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·64	5·64	5·64
unchanged	unchanged	plus 1
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
5·65	5·66	5·68
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

THE IDIAN GOLD MINES.

We have recieved the following quotations by special cablegram dated London, the 12th instant:—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	3s. 6d.	£0 2 0	£0 3 0*
Balaghat	£1	£1	£1 1 6	£1 4 0
Champion Reef	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 16 9	£0 18 0
Coromandel	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dec. G. F. Dev	£1	2s. 6d.	£0 1 0	£0 1 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£1 17 6	£2 0 0
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£1 1 0	£1 3 0
G. F. of Mysore	£1	17s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 6d.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
G. F. of Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 19 0	£1 0 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£2 7 6	£2 12 6
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 15 0	£2 17 6
Ind. Mines Dev	4s.	2s. 6d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Kempinkte New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 6
Mysore	10s.	10s.	£6 2 0	£6 7 6
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	49s.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 3	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 12 3	£0 14 6
Road Block	£1	18s.	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Sangli (New)	£1	14s.	£0 4 3	£0 5 9
Topuldodi	£1	10s.	£0 8 6	£0 10 0

* Prem.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada, 1,340 tons, Captain A., P. Logan, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay Japan Line steamer Ceylon Maru, 3142 tons, Captain K Kori, sailed yesterday for Kobe, via Tuticorin, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Camberwell, 2589 tons, Captain W. E. Baines, sailed yesterday for Leith via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa 1675 tons, Captain C S Emmett arrived in harbour on the 18th instant from Calcutta 17th June, with a general cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Silesia, 3,340 tons, Captain Stabile, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste 28th June, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Colaba, 5899 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp 30th May, via London, Middlesbrough, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Yarra, 2914 tons Captain Schlier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 4th July with a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 17th July should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 18th July, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT DOCKYARD.

H I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marint
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T Heming	Survey Se
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy
R I M S Canning	Comdr Marsack	R I Marine
R I M Minto	Comdr Hand	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin		R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 19.

Mazagon	3280	Hall	P & O S N Co
Madura	1802	MacLean	M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Pekin	2522	Lectter	NF..P & O Co
Moshtari	1110	Willoughby	B & P S N Co
Coromandel	2783	Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Naseri	911	D'Lorne	P Gulf..B & P S N Co
Industry	2616	Milne	S. Wallace & Co
Oceana	3507	Hayward	P & O Co
Tientsin	2555	Andrews	P & O Co
Bloomfield	2868	Lowe	Standard Oil Co
Haiderser	1650	Watson	B & P S N Co
Elvaston	2751	Fargher	T M & Co
Nadir	3044	Bird	T M M & Co
Satara	3409	Tyrrell	M M & Co
Chusan	2852	Mitchell	E Tajbhoy
Shah Ameer	1922	Grant	E Tajbhoy
Alcana	1312	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Singu	1912	Currie	S Wallace & Co
Kola	752	Romage	N F..M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Emmett	M M B Co
Colaba	3839	Robertson	M M & Co
Foyle	2620	Johnson	E Tajbhoy

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Dat.	Agens.
A	Castello	2239	Leighton	Hull via K'chi	26-7	F M & Co
B	Clan Stuart	2285	Walker	L'pool	30-7	F M & Co
C&R	Aston Hall	2322	McFee	Meddleboough	28-7	KN& Co
D&E	Mousoori	1735	Hannah	R S P	23-7	B & P S NCo
G	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	16-7	H C Joosub
H	Lama	985	H Cutbush	Repairing		M M & Co
K	Sultan	2118	Burmiester	R'bar	26-7	A Strande
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed	K'chi	24-7	B S N Co
N	Youra	2514	Sellier	Australia	20-7	M M &
O	Ville-de-Tamatave	2553	Peancellier	Hvre	25-7	J M & Co
Q	Crosby Hall	2595	Scary	Manchester	28-7	KNixon & Co

Offside Q.

M	Oriental	3085	Lewellin	Aden	28-7	P & O Co
N	Puri	643	Ahmed	N F		B S N Co

M D D

Obra	3520	Commack	Calcutta		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2	Clan Shaw	2502	Simson	Genoa	28-7	F M & Co
6	Glenroy		Darke	Antwerp	21-7	W& A G & Co
6	Clan Macleod	3043	Fishenden	Vizapotam	26-7	F Muir & Co
7	E F Ferdinand	3845	Matcouich	Trieste	21-7	A L S N Co
8	Silesca	3340	Stabite	Kobe	27-7	L C N O Cy
10 & 11	Banca	3793	Fergusson	China	24-7	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	21-7	P & O Co
15	Linga	938	Rickford	K'chs	20-7	M M & Co
15	Nerbudda	1961	Deving	P Gulf	23-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Sirsa s	Emmett	Calcutta, June 17
	Silesia s	Stabile	Trieste, June 28
19	Yarra s	Sellier	Marseilles, July 4
	Colaba s	Robertson	Antwerp, May 30

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Oolobaria s	Cammack	Calcutta
	Kasara s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf
	Henzada s	Loyan	Calcutta, &c
	Ceylon Maru s	Kori	Kobe
	Camberwell s	Baines	Leith

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday;—
Steamer Silesia for China.
,, Crostafels for Antwerp, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Clan Mackinnon left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 18th instant.

The Clan Macdougall left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 17th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. China left Kobe for Bombay on the 10th instant

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser left Zanzibar for Bombay on the morning via Lamu and Mombassa.

BURMA TELEGRAPHIC DELAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

Through telegraphic communication between Assam and Burma has been again interrupted, measures were taken to repair the lines by Wednesday evening.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAYNE—July 7, at Heron House, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of E Mosley Mayne, 33rd Cavalry A.R.D., of a daughter.

MORESBY—July 16, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Charles Moresby, of a daughter.

MUNRO—July 8, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain D. Munro, I. M. S., 19th Lancers, (F.H.,) of a son.

PEARCE—July 14, at Simla, the wife of Mr. E. George Pearce of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRAHAM—MARTIN—July 11, at Holy Trinity, Bangalore, John Arthur, youngest son of the late Brigade Surgeon, H. W. Graham Assay Master, Bombay Mint, and Mrs. Graham, Heathside Barnes, S. W., to Margaret Cecilia, eldest daughter of G. K, Martin, Esq., Abial, Mercara.

RENNIE—CONDON—July 14, at Christ Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. H. Bennett, C. M. S. (Chaplain, Dehra Dun Light Horse), assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hooper, and the Rev. L. Klugh, Samuel James Rennie, Lt.-Col. (late R.A.M.C., to Emma Louisa, widow of Bde.-Surg. J. H. Condon, M. D., I. M. S., and only daughter of the late W Knighton of "Tileworth Lodge" Sussex.

DEATHS.

HUMPHRYS—July 4, at Pachmarhi, of dysentery and abscess of the liver William Humphrys, Lieut. 17th Lancers, of Ballyhaise," Co Cavan, Ireland, aged 23 years.

MELLOR—July 7, at Barauni-Junction, B. and N. W. Railway, of convulsions, Eileen Gladys, aged 5 months and 16 days, the, dearly loved infant daughter of James George and Emma. Josephine Mellor

SERRAVALLO'S TONIC

HAS BEEN AWARDED
20 GOLD AND SILVER
MEDALS.

Highly recommended by Medical Authorities all over the world.

CURES:
ANEMIA,
CHLOROSIS,
DEBILITY,
NEURASTHENIA.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Kemp & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-10m., 10-40a. Low water, 44-5m., 5-0a.
P. and O. s.s. Himalaya, with English mails of 6th inst., due to arrive at 9 a.m.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.
The Hon. Mr. E. Giles, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, presides at the Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association to-day the 20th inst., at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at "Mangaldas House, Girgaon."

POSTAL NOTICE,—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Yarra will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day, the 20th instant.

THE BEGGAR NUISANCE.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged nineteen persons with begging in the Fort. The accused were ablebodied men and boys. Twelve of the accused were sent to jail, three were whipped, two were made to pay a fine and the remainder warned and discharged.

FINAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—The result of the final medical examination of the Bombay University, which has just been announced, shows that 75 candidates appeared at the examination, of whom 20 have passed in the second class, including three Parsee and one Hindu female students. Not a single candidate passed in the first class.

AUDITOR BANK OF BOMBAY.—It is stated that Mr. Eduljee Nasarwanjee Setna, who has been for many years an auditor of the Bank of Bombay, being unwilling to continue in the office, owing to advanced age, the friends of Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal, late Director of Public Instruction in the Gaekwar's service, are making arrangement to put him forward as an auditor in Mr. Setna's place; and that a large number of votes has already been secured for him.

PROPOSED NEW BANK IN BOMBAY.—It is reported that arrangements are being made in influential commercial quarters to start a New Bank in Bomboy, with a capital of one crore of rupees, under the name of the Union Bank of India. Capital to the extent of twenty-five lacks is said to have already been subscribed; and the business of the Bank will be started when another tewnty-five lakhs has been added to the amount.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB,—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers of 1st Batt. G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 6-30 p.m.;—

Polka	Boshaft	Ziehrer
Pendant	La Cueillette	Wachs
Selection	Hadden Hall	Godfrey
Valse	Unsere Edelknaben	Ziehrer
Selection	The Earl and the Girl	Caryl
American Sketch	By the Swanee River	Myddleton

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood will be held in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, who has kindly consented to preside, will deliver a special address. On Sunday the 22nd inst., Mr. Frank Anderson, M.A., (Secretay, Y. M. C. A.) will deliver a public address at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, on "Application of Ethics to Daily Life," Prof. J. R. Cuthbert, M.A, of Wilson College has kindly consented to preside. The Junior Class will meet as usual and will be conducted by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, M. A., L. L.B,

THE KING'S COIN.—Yesterday afternoon at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bodley charged one Alaudin Fatehdin, a syce, with causing alteration on the King's coin and with attempting to pass of a coin knowing it to be altered. On Wednesday last the accused purchased one anna's worth of sweetmeat from a Pardeshi hawker, and tendered him a half rupee piece stating that it was an eight anna bit. Complainant examined it and found that the coin was silvered over and not a genuine eight anna piece. Since the accused persisted in making the complainant believe that it was a good one, the latter sent for a sepoy who arrested the accused. On searching his person another piece of similar coin was found concealed in his dhotar. The accused said he was innocent and stated that the coins were given to him by a townsman in change for a rupee. The accused was sentenced one month's rigorous imprisonment.

WONDERS will never cease we are told; but it cannot be denied that Holloway's Pills are the greatest wonder of modern times. They correct bile prevent flatulency, cleanse the liver, and purify the system, strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, invigorate the nerves, promote health, and reinstate the week to an ardour of feeling never before experienced. The sale of these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, convincing the most sceptical that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for removing the complaints incidental to the human race. They are indeed a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to those who suffer from disorders, internal or external. Thousands of persons have testified that by their use alone they have been restored to health, after other remedies had proved unsuccessful.

POONA DACOITY CASE.

Four Accused Sentenced to Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 19.

The Sessions Judge concluded the trial to-day of the seven accused (1) Dhondya Rasu, (2) Rovaj Rasu, (3) Javji Sambahji, (4) Yema Vitu, (5) Madhu Ramaji, (6) Bapoo Tookaram, and (7) Hiroo Rowji. These Kolis were charged with dacoity committed in Mawal Taluka. The Court was densely packed by villagers who followed the case closely during the past five days. The weapons used by the accused were three guns, two heavy maces, two swords, and sticks, These with the collection of the looted property filled the table.

The Sessions Judge in a lengthy and able address said:—The jury had to decide three main points *viz.*, (1) Did the accused or any of them commit the robbery? (2) Were the robbers five or more? (3) If so were the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th, accused or any of them armed with deadly weapons? They formed part of a gang of robbers. About midday on May 10th they came to two lonely huts a short distance from Shirade village. Here they opened that plan of compaign. They demanded food and were served by the villagers here who were then requested by the robbers to direct them to Uksar village whence they demanded further information regarding the whereabouts of a rich Inamdar. Arriving at Uksar they dropped on the Police Patel and his brother whom they demanded they should to lead them to wherever they required and in the course of the journey injured several persons by beating. Returning to Relholi they by surprise arrived at the house of the Brahmin Inamdar from whom they demanded two thousaud rupees. This not complied with, they threatened the Brahmin with death when he pointed out a cupboard from which cash and gold rings were extracted and they further transacted the house and produced more cash and silk clothing. With the loot secured they made off appearing two miles away from the scene at a village where they threatened the villagers if their whereabouts were disclosed. On 19th May a Mahar managed to give information to the police post at Khadkali from where a constable went and found two of the injured villagers, the police patel and his brother. A report was made subsequently to the chief constable of Mawal who arrived the next morning and with the acting Inspector there and after enquiries, arrested the first accused who later implicated the rest of the accused. The house of the first accused was searched and 145 caps, bullets and gunpowder were found and subsequently the other accused delivered up the remaining portion of the loot taken by them. The police brought the robbers for identification by the complainant which tallied also with the list of missing property before the Committing Magistrate. Admissions made by them in which they implicated each other and statements of the accused they said were made under the torture of the police. The Judge added the statements of the accused were absurd on the face of the identification by the complainants and others and the arms found on the robbers.

The jury after an absence of an hour returned a unanimous verdict against accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 7, guilty of dacoity while armed with deadly weapons; Nos. 3, 5 and 6 of dacoity. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 7, were sentenced to transportation for ten years. The remainder to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

MINING LEASES IN MYSORE.

Important Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

Important changes are announced respecting terms for the issue of mining leases for manganese and chromium in the Mysore province.

The deposit for a mining lease is reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500. The Clause requiring the lessees to raise a capital £10,000 for the working of a block is removed altogether from the leases. The term of leases is reduced from thirty years to ten.

As regards prospecting licenses a prospecting block shall not exceed twelve square miles. A mining block shall not exceed two square miles. Royality shall be levied on the quantity of the material removed from a mine. The rate provision ally fixed is six annas per ton.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

Extermination Measures Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

LAHORE, JULY 19.

The destruction operations, which have been carried on with considerable success, during, what may be called, the plague season in the Punjab, which now virtually indeed will be continued vigorously, and it is hoped it will be possible to deal with all supposed centres of epidemic plague in the Province. People take much more kindly to these measures than formerly and seem inclined to give intelligent help. This is one reason for entertaining the hope that plague may soon be got well under control.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDERS TO CEYLON.

Charges Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Fees for the issue of Indo-Ceylon telegraphic Money Orders will be reduced from 1st August next. They will be:—

For sums not exceeding Rs. 10, Rs. 1-6 for the first ten rupees, and one anna for each succeeding five rupees.

For sums exceeding Rs. 25, for the first twenty-five rupees, Rs. 1-8, and four annas for each complete sum of 25 rupees.

For sums exceeding Rs. 150, for the first Rs. 150, Rs. 2-12, and for each Rs. 50 additional, eight annas.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

Well on His Journey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

Dr. Sven Hedin is making good progress on his journey to the Northern Frontier of Kashmir and will presumably enter Western Tibet from Chinese Turkestan in the course of the next two months

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Last evening an organ recital was given in St. Thomas's Cathedral, when the church was fairly well filled, and some excellent vocal and instrumental music listened to. The programme opened with the Grand Chorus in D. (Guilmant) which gave an opportunity for some heavy pedal work to the accomplished organist Mr. Faulkner. The feature of the evening came next, when Miss Heathcote sang the air, "But the Lord is mindful of His Own," (St. Paul) by Mendelssohn,—a new piece to Bombay ears, by the way. Miss Heathcote had never sang in the City in public before, and the congregation were genuinely surprised at her exquisite rendering of the air. She has a delightfully clear enunciation, and she alone made the recital a success. The Chant Pastoral (Dubois) and the Capriccio (Lemaigre) were interesting and new to Bombayites followed by Mr. G. F. Hill, who sang the recitative "I feel the Deity within" and the air "Arm, arm ye brave" (Handel) from Judas Maccabæus very creditably. Miss Hammett's air "Eye hath, not seen" (Gaul) from "The Holy City" was much appreciated, as was the evening song from Bach rendered by Masters A. and G. Lawless, M. Stewart, M. Netscher. and S McClumpha and Messrs. J. Pearson, G. E. Thomas and G. F. Hill, In memory of Lady Curzon the Dead March in Saul was played.

SPORTING NEWS.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 18.

The cricket match between Gentlemen and Players ended in a draw.

Worcester has beaten Northamptonshire by 21 runs at Northampton.

Yorkshire has beaten Derby by ten wickets.

Sussex has beaten Hampshire by an innings and nine.

Kent has beaten Essex by 72 runs.

The following is the position of Counties to July 18.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Surrey	16	12	1	3	11
Yorkshire	17	11	1	5	10
Lancashire	16	10	2	4	8
Notts	14	7	2	5	5
Kent	12	6	2	4	4
Warwickshire	12	5	3	4	2
Essex	13	4	4	5	0
Worcestershire	8	2	2	4	—0
Middlesex	8	2	4	2	—2
Somerset	9	2	5	2	—3
Sussex	11	3	6	2	—3
Gloucestershire	8	1	5	2	—4
Northamtonshire	19	3	8	1	—5
Hampshire	13	3	8	2	—5
Leicestershire	14	2	10	2	—8
Derbyshire	14	2	12	0	—10

THE ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

The All-India Boxing Tournament was continued here yesterday evening. The following are the results of the boats:—

LIGHT WEIGHTS.

Gunner Lyons, 33rd Battery, R. F. A, beat Bombardier Seaman, 23rd Battery, after an even and exciting contest.

Private Sharpe, Leicesters, beat Private Raymond, Carabiniers.

Muller, Madras Military Medical Student, beat Driver Murphy, 6th Battery, R. F. A., after a good fight.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.

Private Robertson, Leicesters, beat Corporal Martin, Carabiniers.

This evening the semi-finals take place and the finals will be on Saturday.

BOXING AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE public who take any interest in boxing owe a debt of gratitude to the Bombay Sportsmen who provided the entertainment at the Novelty Theatre last night. In spite of the rain there was a fair attendance and it was evident that the prospects of their champions appealed to the local military who turned up in great force. The ring seats were fairly filled and many local patrons of the sport attended. Captain Rundle, R. E., officiated as Referee, and the Judges were Messrs. Brownrigg and Fischer. Major Baynes held the watch.

The business of the evening was advertised to commence at 9 o'clock, and it was rather annoying to those who cut their dinners short to have to wait forty minutes before a start was made.

The opening event was between Boy Evans of the Royal Scots and Boy Condon of the Connaught Rangers. The lads stood up to each other like men, but their style was simply deplorable. Nowadays the art of boxing seems to have degenerated into an idea to bring off "knocks out" from terrific swings that are harmless to all but the striker who leaves himself open to a ready opponent. The bout was for six rounds and went the whole way, the Scot having the better of it on points, his principal stroke being an overhand swing. The judges after consultation awarded him the fight.

The second bout was between two aspiring amateurs, James Jefferies and Tom Phillips, and throughout two rounds the former showed himself master of his man but displayed misplaced mercy when he had his man groggy from blows over the kidneys. In the beginning of the third round, however, Phillips retired having had no chance from the beginning.

The third item was a six round contest between Private Denmar (Connaughts) and Private Macfarlane (Royal Scots). The former had no more notion of boxing than a punkah coolie, but he could fight. His style was "hit if you can" any way, and unfortunately for his opponent, the latter was foolish enough to adopt the same style, although a boxer, and lost from sheer ignorance of a hurricane way of dealing unscientific blows. Had MacFarlane kept his head and allowed his opponent to exhaust himself by scythe and windmill blows, he might have had a look in himself about the fourth round, but as it was he was beaten in the fifth round.

An interval now occurred in which the audience endeavoured to recruit exhausted nature, severely tried by the non-exhibition of the boxing in the last event.

The fourth event should have been a three round contest between Gunner Lyons and Lance-Corporal Cunningham of the Leicesters, but the former, who was absent in Madras boxing in the Championship-meeting, did not turn up and Cunningham met Whitchurch of his own regiment. There was only one man in it and Cunningham knocked out his man in the first two minutes.

The event of the evening was the Bantam Weight Championship of India. Dave Wilson, Royal Scots, opposing Private Hitchens, of the Connaught Rangers. The bout was supposed to go for 15 rounds, but the determined manner in which the men fought from the start induced the Cognoscenti to allot about five rounds before the finish.

Both men boxed in good style, but Wilson appeared the more aggressive and did most of the leading. The first three rounds were slightly in the Scot's favor, but in the beginning of the fourth round he got in a severe right which brought his man to the boards. Hitchins rose gamely but was again sent down and on rising retired. It should be mentioned that he suffered from a swollen left wrist.

Thus ended a short but pleasent evening's sport and it is to be hoped that Bombay will be soon favoured with an "encore."

FOOTBALL.

THE BANNU TEAM IN BOMBAY.

FROM the announcement made in the local dailies, a good contest was expected by the public in the match arranged for last evening between the Bannu Football Team, who are touring in India, and the City Club. All expectations, however, had vanished when the spectators discovered that, after the heavy rain which fell in the forenoon, the ground was too heavy and almost unplayable.

The visitors, who are students of the Bannu Mission High School, a station near Peshawar, left that station on the 2nd of July, with the object of touring through India and trying conclusions with the various football clubs. Up to date they have played five matches at Karachi, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan, all of which they won. The team comprises chiefly Mahomedans, there being only one Christian and one Sikh. After playing a couple of matches in Bombay the team goes to Nasik, Hyderabad and Massulipatam.

The visitors opened the attack last evening from the southern end of the Oval and though the City Club at times were pressed the game was more or less of an even nature. The Bannu combination was the first to score and soon after followed up with their second goal. Pulling themselves together the City Club then made several good rushes and eventually succeeded in scoring. Soon after they annexed the second goal and equalized matters.

In the second half the game was intensely exciting, as either side tried to get the winning goal. The visitors had a warm time of it but eventually succeeded in getting their third goal. A minute before the close of time however the City men equalized by a well-judged shot by Street, and the match thus ended in a draw. Result:—

Bannu Club	...	3 goals.
City Club	...	3 goals.

The Bannu Club meet the Dockyard team on the Oval this afternoon.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNET.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 19.

The weather was again propitious and Hyderabad and the Military garrisons of Secunderabad formed a gay and busy spectacle on the long road out to the Moul Ali suburban fixtures The card was avery entertaining one and provided very good sport though some of the issues were very hollow foregone ones. The R.A.M.C. Officers were "at Home" and made all very welcome. The objection in the last race was inevitable and there can only be one issue, to make a reference to the Calcutta Club.

The Stewards was Brigadier General G. F. Francis, Lieut.-Col. Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bdr. M. I. E., Lieut.-Col. R. D, Vizard, Manchester Regt., major A. A. Jones, 20th Deccan Horse, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Wiggin, 13th Hussars, mr. Hugh Gough. The Handicap was Hugh Gough, and Mr. F. C. Crawford, was starter.

The Secunderabad Hurdles Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 to the second. For—Horses. Weights—W. A. and C. Raised 2 stone. Horse that have never won a Hurdle Race value Rs. 50 or more allowed 7 lbs. Winners once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. Distance—1¼ miles over 6 flights.

Capt. Davies' Corrie Roy 11st. 7lbs......Capt. Meynell 1
Hon'ble Thelluson's Madeira 11st. 4lbs....Capt Tudor. 2
Capt Popham's Tocsin 10st. 7lbs. (carried 10st 13lbs) Owner. 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Madeira 5 to 4 against Corrie-Roy. and 10 Tocsin.

Corrie Roy through six efforts of the starter failed to get off. Finally all were sent away together and Madeira and Corrie Roy in company showed way till turning for home. Madeira was visibly tiring and Corrie Roy going strong won easily by a length, Three lengths between second and third. Time 2 min. 43 secs.

The Residency Plate Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 to the second. For—Horses. weights W. A. and C. Raised 1 stone 7 lbs. Horses that have never won a flat Race value Rs. 50 or more 7 lbs. Winners of a flat Race value Rs. 200 or more, once 4 lbs. twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of a flat Race value Rs. 1,000 or more 3 lbs. extra. Cumulative. Distance—6 Furlongs.

North's Sanfoin 10st. 7lbs......................A. Hoyt. 1
Capt Twist's George 10st. 7lbs,..............Mcquade. 2
Capt Hodgkinson's Tappington. 10st, 7lbs......Bond. 3

Also ran;—Diablo 10st 8lbs.

Betting:—4 to 1 on Sanfoin, 4 against George, 10 Tappington and 20 Diablo.

Tappington went to the front followed by Diablo Sanfoin and George in the order named. Then on coming round into the straight Sanfoin gradually drew to the front and going well cantered in a easy winner by a couple of lengths. One length separated the second and third. Time 1 min. 24 2-5 secs.

The Hyderabad Service Pate Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 to the second. For—Bona-fide Arab Polo Ponies 14-1 and under. Weights—14-1 to carry 11 stone W. I. Ponigs that have never won a flat race value Rs. 50 or more 5 lbs. Winners of a flat Race value Rs. 50 or more once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Captain Meynell's Afghanistan 9st. 8lbs........A. Hoyt 1
Major Arnold's Lager 11st. 1lb......................Owner 2
20th Deccan Horse's Mahadeo 8st. 2lbs...Sidi Kamer 3

Also ran:—Kazban 10st. 12lbs and Syndic 10st. 9lbs.

Betting:—4 to, Afghanistan, 5 against Kazban and 10 the others.

They got off in a bunch and Afghanistan at once came to the front and was shortly joined by Mahadeo and the pair raced level to within the distance where Lager came up to them. Then after a well fought out finish, Afghanistan won by half a length. A head between second and third. Time 60 secs.

The First Shumsul-ul-Mulk Plate Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 the second. For—Arab Ponies 14-1 and under. Weights—14-1 to carry 11 stone W. I. Ponies that have never won a flat Race value Rs. 50 or more allowed 12 lbs. Winners of a flat Race value Rs. 200 or morce once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. extra. Distance—5 furlongs.

A S Oomer's Sallawar 8st. 6lbs.
(carried 8st. 9lbs)..........................Oomer Khan 1
Tayleur's Charles Edward 9st. 1lb.................Bond 2
Williams' Pasha 9st. 11lbs............................Oomer 3

Also ran:—King Cobweb 10st. 9lbs. Mardin 10st Snowdon 9st. 10lbs. (carried 9st. 11lbs. and Nonplus 9st. 7lbs.

Betting:—2 against Nonplus. 3 Charles Edward. 4 King Cobweb, Mardin and Sallawar, 6 Pasha and 20 Snowdon.

Sallawar was quickest in his legs and led for a furlong, then Charles Edward got abreast of him and the pair made a great race up the straight till near the rails Pasha came up to them. But near the stand Sallabar had the measure of others and won by a length. A short head between second and third. Time 1 min. 16 secs,

The Second Shamsul-ul-Mulk Piate:—

Tayleur's Whiteface, 9st. 8lbs..................Meah Jan 1
Gardas Kour Sahib, 9st. 10lbs...................A. Hoyt 2
A. S. Oomer's Sabig 9st. 1lb.....................Oomerkhan 3

Also ran:—Nippon, 10st. 4lbs.; Coget, 9st. 13lbs; Khoosal. 9st, 4lbs. and Saood 8st. 1lb.

Betting;—2 against each Sabig and Kour Sahib, 3 Whiteface, 10 to 20 the others.

Soon after the let go to a good start Sabig Whiteface and Kour Sahib were running level in front till within the distance Sabig began to tire and the other two kept abreast and after a most exciting finish Whiteface won by a head on the post. Two lengths between second and third. Time 1 min, 16 4/5 secs.

Cupra Plate, value Rs. 200 to winner and Rs. 50 to second for ponies 14-1 and under on terms. Distance half a mile.

Bash's Filbat, 11st. 7lbs.............................A. Hoyt 1
Hodgson's Tartar, 10st. ....Vining 2
Gunnard's Idolatory, 11st. 7lbs. ....Bond 3

Also ran:—Honeymoon, 9st, 10lbs., and Jal 9st. 2lb.

Betting:—6 to 1 on Filbert, 8 against Idolator and 10 the others.

Filbert cantered along with the other till from three furlongs Tartan alone struggled along side of her, till in front of the stand, Filbert drew out and won easily by half a length. Five lengths separated the second and third. Time—56 4/5 secs.

The Garrison Plate Rs. 200 and Rs. 50 to the second. For—Arabs. Weights.—W. A. and C. Raised 2 stone. Horses that have never won a flat Race value Rs. 50 or more allowed 7 lbs. Winners of a flat Race value Rs. 50 or over once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs. oftener 10 lbs. Winners of a flat Race value Rs. 150 or more 5 lbs. extra for each such race won. Cumulative. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Captain Meynell's Afghanistan. 10st. 7lbs......Owner 1
A. S. Oomer's Sallawar, 11st. 12lbs.........Oomerkhan 2
20th Deccan Horse's Flash Point, 11st. 12lbs. Mr. Steel 3

Also ran:—The Clown 12st. 4lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Afghanistan, two's each Sallawar and Flash Point and fifty the Clown.

Afghanistan got away with a long lead which he kept all through to near home and won comfortably by a length. Three lengths between second and third. Time 1 min. 34 secs.

Afghanistan's troubles only began after he won this race, for an objection was lodged against him by the second pony's interests on the ground that he should have carried a penalty for the race he had won earlier in the afternoon. The owner wss apprised of a possible objection before the race, but he and his trainer were confident that he had no penalty to carry relying on some precedents.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA

MUD SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 25th July, 1906, at 5-30 p.m. (weather permitting).

1. Individual Tent Pegging with Swords.—Ponies. Swords will be provided.
2. Jumping.—Horses.
3. Egg and Spoon Race (Ladies' Nomination).—Competitors will ride given course to white line remaining mounted. Ladies will be started from a distance of about 25 yards carrying egg on spoon and hand same to gentleman who will immediately return over same course. First past post with egg on spoon to win. The egg is not to be touched by either lady or gentleman, and if dropped by either they must return for another.
4. Cockade Fight.—Competitors will assemble (dismounted) round black board when the bell rings to draw for teams of 3. The first two teams will then be provided with jackets, masks and single sticks. Masks will carry cockades of different colours. On the word "attack" each advances and endeavours to strike off his adversary's plume. Each competitor to retire when plume knocked off or when driven out of arena. The team with last man left in the plume to win.
5. The Whistling Coon Stakes.—Competitors at starting post will draw one from a number of well known tunes. They will then ride given course to where ladies are standing, dismount and hold horse whilst they whistle their tune to their nominatrix, who will guess tune and write down the name on a piece of paper and sign it. Gentlemen remount and ride back to starting post carrying paper, which must be handed to Judges. First past post with correct tune to win.
6. Pony Scurry Handicap.—
7. Horse Scurry Handicap (time permitting.)

Entries for the Scurry should be received not later than Tuesday and should state class of horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

Competitors are requested to enter for as many events as possible beforehand.

Entries can be made either at the Gymkhana or direct to the Honorary Secretaries. Post-entries are accepted.

By kind permission of Col. G. S. Hogge and Officers, the Band of the 113th Regiment will play during the afternoon.

N. B.—Practice jumps, etc., will in future be available three days a week—on Mondays and Saturdays as at present, and on Thursdays at the north end of the Maidan.

J. HENDERSON GRAY,
W. G. PALMER,
Hony. Secretaries.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Deep Sympathy for Lord Curzon.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall; Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

Before the usual work for the afternoon was taken into hand, the President said that it was his melancholy duty to refer to the sad news received just then of the untimely death of Lady Curzon, the consort of their late Viceroy. He (the speaker) was sure that the sad event would call forth sincere regret and deep sympathy for his Lordship in his bereavement.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL AND CORPORATION LIABILITY.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President from the Secretary to Government, General Department, inviting their attention to the question of Arthur Road Hospital and Corporation's liability thereof and stating that Government, having regard to their orders, had received with regret the intimation of the action taken by the Corporation for the purpose of refusing admission to the Arthur Road Hospital to persons suffering from erysipelas. The letter stated further that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council found himself unable to modify the views expressed in their resolution and was of opinion that the Corporation had misapprehended the circumstances in which the erysipelas patients were sent to the Arthur Road Hospital from the Jamshedji Jeejeebhai and Gokuldas Tejpal Hospitals. They forwarded copies of a letter from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay No. 5807, dated the 6th June, 1906, and accompaniments and requesting that the Corporation might be asked to reconsider the instructions recently issued by them in the matter to the Commissioner, adding that Government would be glad to have a reply within a month as the existence of the present orders of the Corporation was likely to involve grave danger to individuals as well as to the public at large.

The following was the letter to the Secretary to Government, General Department, from the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay:—

"With reference to your No. 2890, dated 16th instant, and accompaniment herewith returned, I have the honor to submit herewith letters No. 172, dated 24th May, from the Surgeon-in-charge, Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, and No. 602, dated 26th idem, from the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and to state that in my opinion these letters speak for themselves and refute the statement made by the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, in para. 2 of his letter No. 59, dated 5th April, to your address, viz., that cases of erysipelas arising from operations performed in the Surgical Wards of General Hospitals are due to conditions prevailing in the Hospitals and not necessarily due to any outside influence. Regarding the provision of Isolation Wards for such cases within the compounds of institutions such as the J. J. and Gokuldas Tejpal Hospitals, where a large number of surgical cases are daily under treatment, I am of opinion such a procedure would (to say nothing of the extra expense entailed) be a source of the greatest danger to the other patients, and I quite concur with the remarks of the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, in his letter above quoted, and with the statements of the 1st and 2nd Surgeons attached thereto."

The following was the Government resolution on this subject:—

"The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that Government are advised that erysipelas is within the meaning of Section 3 (*a a*) of the Bombay City Municipal Act, III of 1888, a dangerous disease, for dealing with which the Corporation is responsible under Section 61 (*g*) of the same Act, and that they are further advised that patients suffering from Erysipelas should not be admitted into hospitals such as the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, which are not intended for the reception of infectious cases. Government therefore regret that they are unable to accept the proposal made by the Municipal Health Officer."

The Hon. Sir Peroshah M. Mehta recounted the history of the question of treating persons suffering from Erysipelas into the Arthur Road Hospital and the circumstances under which they had considered the question previously. In conclusion he would that in reply to the letter of the Secretary to Government, General Department, regarding treatment in the Arthur Road Hospital of cases of erysipelas arising from operations performed in the surgical wards of the general hospital, Government be informed that the Corporation did not admit their liability in the matter under the provisons of the Municipal Act, and would hereafter address Government fully on the subject, and that, in the meantime, without prejudice to their position, they would suspend the prohibition to receive eryripelas cases in the Municipal epidemic diseases hospitals; that with reference to the Corporation's resolution on the subject, the Commissioner be asked to suspend for the present all operations of their orders therein given.

The motion was seconded and duly carried.

AMENDING THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT.

The Commissioner asked for and obtained urgency to place the following letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, before the Corporation for their consideration:—

"With reference to your predecessor's letter No. 5549, dated the 23rd February, 1906, to the address of Government in the General Department, I am directed to forward, herewith, two draft bills further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, which it is proposed to introduce into the Bombay Legislative Council. I am to observe that the larger Bill will not reach the stage of consideration in Select Committee before November next, and that Government will be glad if the Corporation will favour them with any remarks they may desire to make on the measure before the end of October. The smaller Bill is believed to be acceptable to the Corporation and it is desired, if that should be found possible when it is read a first time, to pass it through the Council without the prolonged opportunity for discussion which it is desired to allow in the case of the other Bill. One of the main object of this latter Bill is to settle the effect of Section 72 and 79. The result of the provision of the Bill as drafted will be that while the Corporation will have nominally to contribute a 2 per cent. rate, the system of refund arranged in Section 79 secures the return of so much of the contribution as may not be required. Whether some simpler method of enabling the Board to draw on the Corporation up to a fixed amount could have been devised may be a subject for argument: but Government have thought it safer to adhere to the system of payment of a definite sum and of refund of the unutilised surplus which was adopted in 1898."

The Hon. Sir Pheroshah Mehta said that it was high time Government should have undertaken the work of the amendment. In one respect he was sorry that it was only at this stage that the matter was placed before the Corporation. It happened very often that both the Government and the Secretary of State for [illegible] considered matters before putting it before the Corporation and the public. Such matters were considered by them not in the light of the criticism which the public and the Corporation would have to offer. Very often it happened, that once the Government and the Secretary of State had made their minds up over certain matters, before putting them before the public, they said even on representations against them, that now they were unable to modify their decisions. The Corporation did not carry their proceedings in secret, as some of the bodies did, and what came before the Corporation became a public matter. Eventually, he moved that the letter from the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay be referred to the Sub-Committee of the Corporation already appointed for consideration in consultation with the Commissioner to prepare and submit to the Corporation a memorial to the Government of Bombay for the amendment of the City Improvement Act.

This proposition was seconded and duly carried.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC ENERGY IN BOMBAY.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by Corporation on the application of Messrs. D. J. J. Tata and R. J. Tata for a license for the supply in Bombay of electrical energy to the public of Bombay.

This report has already been published.

The Hon. Sir Pheroshah observed that his sympathy was entirely with the scheme which was proposed to be started for the supply in Bombay of the electrical energy, but the Corporation were placed in a very peculiar position owing to the terms of the contract with the present Tramway Company and which they were bound to maintain in good faith. He would that the draft representation be approved of and the President be requested to inform Government accordingly.

The motion was seconded and declared duly carried.

After transacting some other business, the Corporation adjourned till Monday next.

DURING the week ending July 17 one hundred and forty-nine and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. One hundred and forty-eight chests were purchased for the Madras Government, one chest was shipped to Zanzibar, and half a chest was purchased by the farmer in Rajkot State. Eighty-three chests were imported from Indore, and one hundred and fifty from Ahmedabad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. M Winslow's Soothin Syrup is sold by Medicine dea verywhere.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

"The Bombay Gazette" having been reduced in price, the accounts of Subscribers who have paid in advance, will be adjusted for the period subsequent to the 30th June 1906, according to the Scale shown in the Business Notice which appears on page 2 of this issue.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINA.

SIR ERNEST SATOW, on his way home from Peking, gave a *Central News* correspondent at Shanghai an excellent epitome of his views on the situation in China. Sir Ernest is convinced that China is making a sincere effort to put her house in order and strengthen herself by adopting Western methods and proceeding on Western civilised lines. She is no longer content to be the sport of nations or the happy hunting ground of territorial expansionists. "China for the Chinese" is the motto of the latter any celestial and there is every reason to believe that he will live up to it. But we observe that whilst Sir Ernest Satow speaks of the awakening of China, Dr. J. F. Griggs, Medical Missionary at Peking for the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, goes a step further and writes of "China awakened," an awakening which he regards as "a miracle of natural resuscitation." It was predicted that change would be rapid, but the most sanguine of workers in China did not anticipate that China would have made more progress in the last two years than she had in the previous millennium. Yuan Shi Kai gets most credit for the changes—which have been—in every case, improvements. He has brought about the reconstruction and reform of the military forces, and only the other day two large armies were brought together in He Chienfu "to make plain to foreign nations that there is no longer any reason or excuse for their maintaining soldiery for the assurance of peace and order among the natives. Beyond the Legation Guards, it is probable that the troops of all nations will gradually be withdrawn, but all must leave a handful of men at the Legations in view of a sudden revulsion of feeling or an outbreak of fanaticism—which is not impossible among a people who have been so recently awakened, and who must still have among them old-fashioned, strongly prejudiced individuals who would welcome a return to old times and old manners, out of sheer perversity.

Whatever those who suffered inconvenience by the boycott of Americans at Shanghai may think Dr. Griggs persists in taking a philosophical view of the incident. He regards it as an evidence of advancement. However ill-advised it may have seemed, he writes, to a great extent it accomplished its purpose and perhaps its usefulness is greatest in the testimony it offers to the fact that there exist a cohesion and a national feeling, such as were not hitherto imagined to exist. That may be, but we are under the impression that American shippers and merchants, if no others, regarded the boycott as much an evidence of unreasoning race-hatred and fanaticism as they did the Taeping rebellion and the Boxer movement. But as in Sir Ernest Satow's words it is our duty to keep them towards the realisation of their laudable ambition, we must look at all these little phenomena in the most amiable light and refrain from condemning occasional playful vagaries. There is one great hope which is that Western education has now been permanently introduced and the old ridiculous system of mental training has been abandoned. We are told that in Peking new modern schools have been established in place of the old fashioned institutions, some of which have been up to now under the direct control of the Government. In the modern schools—which are supported by private effort—the teaching staff in the best that can be obtained, though that, it seems at present, is not saying very much. But the head master of the Government High Schools in the City is said to be an able man, who has spent three years in England and to have been connected with the navy in the Mediterranean for seven years—a fact which is held to have given him broader views of life than if he had spent the whole of his time as a student. Girls' schools have also been established—an innovation which is without parallel in Chinese history. Gymnastics are taught to all classes, and the young men are only awaiting a word from the Throne to do away with the one-time much cherished queue and to bring themselves more into line with the Japanese.

The cry of "China for the Chinese" is not to be an empty one. They are determined to develop their own resources and with a view to learning how best to do it they are reading newspapers with an eagerness never before known. To be seen reading a Western journal up to quite recently was to incur a change of foreign tendencies. But now there are ten daily papers in Peking, among them one of the five women's dailies in the world. General newspapers are read by all classes and are constantly increasing their circulation. Different from the vernacular papers in India they subscribe to Reuter's Telegraphic Service and give newsletters from all the provinces. Some of them are specially pledged to the correction of old established customs, but all combine in aiming at the moral and material improvement of their country, which is the highest possible achievement they can attempt. Peking could teach our Improvement Trust many lessons. When streets were obstructed by buildings out of true alignment down they have come and the Sanitary authorities have set a good example to many an Indian Health Department in the courageous manner in which they have undertaken the changes necessary to secure satisfactory sanitary conditions. From all parts of China come tidings of a wave of patriotism—not the patriotism which led to the attack on the Legations and the Boxer outrage, but one which rightly directed will strengthen the hands of those who are instituting and inaugurating reforms such as will rescue China from the terrible fate of disintegration which at one time threatened her. What foreign residents in China most fear is a reaction. That may come, but it will not permanently retard progress now that it has seriously begun. Troublous times may for a time throw it back, but history teaches us that once a nation is awakened to a sense of its responsibilities and necessities it will eventually triumph. The integrity of China having been secured, there is freer opportunity for domestic reforms and as Sir Ernest Satow observed at Shanghai, she is now at liberty to devote her energies to matters concerning her internal and external welfare. We need not imagine we shall be asked to help China in her reforms, for the people are chary of accepting assistance from irresponsible persons. But as regards the Anti-Foreign movement, as it is termed, Sir Ernest inclines to the belief that there is no justification for any apprehension—though as he guardedly adds, "one never knows."

JAPANESE FINANCE. The Japanese Finance Minister has recently issued the sixth of the series of the Japanese Financial and Economic Annuals, a remarkable document, setting forth in the clearest way the lines along which the economic conditions of the country have travelled in recent years. One of the most interesting parts of the book is that which deals more particularly with the budget for the year 1906-7. A diagram is given which shows the extraordinary growth, both in revenue and expenditure in the last ten years. In the decade, preceding 1896-7, the total on the both sides of the national balance sheet averaged about one hundred million yen. In that year they leapt up to nearly double that figure and, except for a slight retrenchment in 1903-4, the growth has been steady till it has reached the present high level of over four hundred and ninety-four and a half million yen or about fifty and a half million pounds. It is to be noted in regard to the present budget that ordinary revenue is estimated to exceed ordinary expenditure by nearly 50,000,000 yen, the extra amount going to extraordinary expenditure, which nevertheless, owing to the termination of the war, shows a decrease of 100,300,000 yen on the estimate of the preceding year. The total expenditure for the financial year showed, however, an increase of nearly 65,000,000 yen over that of 1905-6, mainly due to the requirements of the war, for only 241,000,000 yen, or not quite half of it, represents the estimated normal expenditure, while 252,000,000 represents expenditure which has become necessary as a direct result of the war. The war loans stood at the end of the last financial year at about 1,280,000 yen (£131,147,541); to this has to be added the loans required to be raised during the current financial year which will bring the total up to more than 1,700,000,000 yen, or three times the total amount of loans prior to the outbreak of the war, and forming, in the words of this report, "an unprecedented burden upon the State." The Government has, however, taken energetic measures to reduce the burden and strengthen the financial basis by arranging for the annual transfer of 110,000,000 yen from the General Account to the National Debt Redemption Fund. The war cost Japan altogther 1,982,000,000 yen (£203,073,770) entailing the cutting down of all ordinary expenditure to the finest possible limit and still requiring to meet it two successive schemes of increased direct taxation, but "such was the loyalty and patriotism of the whole nation that no trouble whatever was experienced in carrying out these schemes.

Great stress has been laid by the Government in its conduct of financial operations on the necessity of increasing the deposit of gold and silver bullion and the building up of an ample specie reserve so as to strengthen the national credit and permit of the raising of necessary loans on favourable terms. Another section of the book deals exclusively with finance as related to the late war. "At the commencement of the war," says Mr. Sakatani, "the whole economic world was, it is true, affected to some extent and showed more or less signs of depression, and prices also rose slightly in consequence of the inflation of the currency, imposition of extraordinary special taxes, and other circumstances peculiar to war time; but the entire nation having, in the meantime, acquired thrifty habits, there was a large increase in deposits of all kinds and at the same time our successive victories on land and sea having brought on activity in economic circles, a marked rise was noted in the amount of advances made by banks and of bills cleared, and our foreign trade has also advanced since the outbreak of the war. In short, our general economy although more or less affected at the opening of hostilities, has throughout maintained a favourable condition; and the public loans to be raised during the current financial year have now been almost entirely issued with the exception of those which are to be granted in the form of rewards for distinguished services. There exist, therefore, no causes likely hereafter to affect to any extent the even course of our general economy; and when the nationalisation of railways is carried into effect, their improvement and development, will without doubt, rapidly take place, and we shall also see, energetically carried out, works for effecting closer connection between land and sea communication, construction of telegraphs and telephones, and other undertakings which are indispensable to the development of our agriculture and industry."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL. OUR opinion of Mr. Winston Churchill is not raised by the singularly absurd and tactless reply he gave to a question in the Commons concerning the mutilation of the Chief, Bambaata's body. Mr. Churchill knows full well that the treatment of the Mahdi's tomb was absolutely necessary in order to demonstrate that the belief of the Soudanese in the divine origin and miraculous powers of the Mahdi, was groundless and in ordering the destruction of it Lord Kitchener was well aware what he was doing and the consequences likely to accrue. If Mr. Winston Churchill—who happened to be there—condemned the procedure, it merely demonstrated what was generally believed at that time that Mr. Churchill was nothing more than a pushful, self-advertising young man who desired credit for more intelligence than he possessed. His reply on Tuesday proves that he is still in the same unfortunate position. The native levies, who mutilated the body of the Chief of their late enemies, did no more than their forefathers would have done, and not nearly so much as Bambaata would have been guilty of with any white man, woman or children, or any hostile chief who had fallen into his hands. Mr. Churchill has shown himself not only unworthy of the responsible position he holds, but devoid of the average amount of intelligence necessary to a revolutionary member of the Russian Duma. In short he has forfeited all claim to the respectful consideration of his colleagues.

LADY CURZON. PROFOUND sympathy will be felt for Lord Curzon in his affliction by all classes of the community in India. Lady Curzon by her charming manner endeared herself to all who came in contact with her and her efforts on behalf of local charities in Calcutta and Simla were greatly appreciated. Not much was known of her ladyship in Bombay, though she invariably accompanied Lord Curzon on his tours throughout the country. Moreover she had few opportunities of making herself appreciated by the people, her husband being invariably the centre of attraction. But the ladies on the other side of India testified to the kindly support and sympathy she invariably accorded to their institutions, especially towards the fund inaugurated by Lady Dufferin.

THE Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 3 per cent.

THE Maharaja of Bikaner has arrived in Simla on a short visit.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Macedonia, with the outward Mails left Suez at 11 p.m., on Wednesday.

AMONG the distinguished visitors to India next cold weather will be the Landgrave of Hesse.

BETWEEN the 9th and 15th July Cherrapoonji received 106½ inches of rain, an average of over 15 inches a day.

THE Madras Government have directed the inclusion of the Fort at Wandiwash in the revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation now under preparation.

THE Rev. Canon Britain, Acting Archdeacon of Madras, has received another gift of £100 from Mrs. Walch and one of £50 from Miss Galbraith in aid of the funds of the St. Thomas's Mount Soldiers Institute.

MR. C. W. E. COTTON, I. C. S., has been selected for the post of Officiating Assistant Director of Statistics, Calcutta. He leaves Palghaut shortly.

THE annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras will be held at the offices of the Bank on the 6th proximo at 4-30 p.m.

THE Malay State Guides, who have sent a team of marksmen Home to compete at Bisley this year are commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Frowd Walker. They are a Sikh Regiment with one Company of Pathans and one of Punjabi Mussulmans. They have an excellent record in musketry and have accomplished good work in the Malay States, where rifle shooting has taken a very firm hold.

THE *Behar Herald* announces the sudden death, on the 4th instant, of Mr. Smart, Deputy Magistrate of Patna, caused by a lamentable accident. While riding on official duty to Dinapore, his horse became restive and threw him. The injury sustained was so severe that the unfortunate gentleman expired within a few hours in spite of all medical aid.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 17, was 899, giving a death-rate of 56·82 per annum per thousand, as against 33·10 the corresponding period of last year, and 38·79 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 98 died from fevers; 29, plague; 3, small-pox; 6, measles; 71, cholera; 56, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 217, affections of the respiratory organs; 61, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 51, still-born; 114, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 21; Brahmin, 13; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 442; Hindu low caste, 140: Musalman, 148; Parsee, 31; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 4; European, 4. The total number of births was 389 as against 333 the corresponding period of last year, and 320, the average over the past five years.

THE Hongkong Botanical Gardens report for 1905 contains the following particulars about bamboo paper:—This is the usual paper used by the Chinese for wrapping up parcels and is produced and sold in very large quantities in many parts of Southern China. The manufacture was investigated at Buong Kang in Fokien province where a flourishing paper mill exists. The bamboo called Ma Deuk is the variety used. This is a bamboo (Phyllostachys, sp.) 20-50 ft. high, having a downy stem when young. It is cut into convenient lengths and laid in concrete tanks of water for about four months. After that period the material is carefully removed by hand as it becomes ready and is pulped in a water mill. These mills, which are used for all kinds of pounding, consist of an over-shot wheel about 10 ft. in diameter. The axle carries a wooden cam which alternately raises and releases the pounder. The pulp is subsequently taken into the factory as a fibrous mass, the fragments being about 1 inch long. They are mixed with water forming a thin muddy liquid. The water contains a binding ingredient or size made from the leaves of various plants, among which were an Actinidia, a Holly, a species of Lauraceae, and a Shizandra. From this liquid the fibre is removed in thin films on a delicate tray of bamboo threads supported on a bamboo frame. Each film is a sheet of paper and only needs to be dried—first on a hot surface, and then in a strong lever press—to be ready for market.

WITH regard to the remarks of our commercial correspondent in Calcutta respecting the action of Government in the matter of the Gold Reserve Fund, etc., the following may serve to explain the new position, says the *Pioneer*. The ingot reserve has been transferred from the Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve. It has thus been put in its proper place inasmuch as the primary object of the Currency Reserve is to ensure the convertibility of notes, and such conversion can only be effected with legal tender (coined rupees or sovereigns), and not with bullion. The result now is an actually stronger position, as when the ingot reserve was transferred from currency its place was supplied with coined rupees. It cannot be said that any experiment is being tried in connection with transfers to the Gold Standard Reserve. The procedure followed is simple enough. The Government buy, say, one million pounds worth of silver which provides bullion sufficient to coin 240 lakhs of rupees, but to replace that million sterling only 150 lakhs are required. The balance of 90 lakhs represents the "profit on coinage," but before this can be realised the whole 240 lakhs must be coined and issued. Under the system now introduced the coinage in rupee form of those 90 lakhs will be suspended, that amount will be retained in shape of blanks and discs ready for coinage in the Gold Standard Reserve until it is actually required for issue. When that time arrives and the demand for rupees is pronounced, the blanks can be coined in a day or two, and the whole amount will be issued against gold in currency or otherwise. Then the profits on coinage will be materialised in gold, which will be invested as usual. There is, of course, the temporary loss of interest to the Gold Standard Reserve, but the latter is so large that this is of small account as compared with the advantages gained.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE FASCINATION OF GOLF.

BY

A. G. BARRY.

THERE are those who will tell you that golf is "an old man's" game. So it is—but does that make it the less manly? Old men may derive much pleasure and benefit by tramping from hole to hole, but old men toss up the wily lob on the cricket field, and make youth run for them, and cricket is not exclusively an old man's pursuit. The question is a vexed one, and best left alone; but the popularity of golf points to the general feeling, and who shall deny the voice of the people?

Perhaps there is no game which has risen to popularity in a shorter space of time. Golf in England has advanced by leaps and bounds, and every day it gains fresh worshippers.

One has only to stand on the eighteenth green of a course to see the effects of a game of golf. Each couple will come up—it matters not who they are, —with some fresh experience gained upon the round, some new stroke learnt, even at the cost of the match. That is where the pleasure lies. Each time the ardent golfer goes forth, he meets with something new—for no two rounds are ever alike. Be he scratch player or of them that rejoice in twenty-four strokes, he improves his acquaintance with the game and adds fresh interest as he looks forward to his next round.

A GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY.

I have in mind one who frequents the courses at St. Andrew's. He will come in after the vilest of vile rounds. Everything has gone wrong with him, but he has "brought off" one stroke as he meant to play it. He feels proud of it, and is pleased—the rest of the round is but a setting to this one gem, and he rejoices. In every game there is a "glorious uncertainty;" it is the watchword of the cricket enthusiast, yet it can be applied to golf in as great measure. To be sure, the Taylors and Herds and Vardons, who seem to play like machines, are not as much affected by uncertainty as the unskilled performer, but still it is that same uncertainty which gives one or other the victory when these giants meet. To see them playing one would say that all were good enough to win but it is the little slip, or the vestige of bad luck which alters everything. Hence the beauty of the game is in no small degree.

Bad luck must come sometimes, but it enhances, the delight of the round. During the Championship of 1905 at St. Andrew's, Harry Vardon, playing to the last hole, sliced his second stroke. There was a groan of disappointment as the ball drifted down the wind on to the roof of a house, and stuck fast in the gutter. The huge "gallery" was aghast, but a few standing near Vardon himself saw a smile over-spreading his features and a ripple of sympathetic laughter took the place of mournful expressions, and when Vardon put down another ball and played it perfectly on to the green, there must have been many whose thoughts dwelt for a moment on the excellence of a game which provided such scope for the composure and pluck of the thorough-going sportsman. This is but one instance, thousands could give like examples of the game of golf as it ranks in the scale of sport.

Golf has another virtue—a virtue unsurpassed by any other game. That is its social side. It is essentially a social game. There seems to be a species of free-masonry existing beetween golfers which binds them together. This is especially the case in Scotland—the birthplace, and still the home of golf. The Scot is said to be "dour." It is in many ways a good quality, yet it seems to disappear where golf is concerned.

There is a story told of two Scotchmen in the wildest part of Canada. Both were farmers, and had long disputed concerning a strip of land which divided their farms. They were at enmity for ten long years, till one day one saw the other swinging a stick in a familiar manner. He went over to his enemy, found he had been a golfer in days gone by. They laid out together a nine hole course on that disputed strip and having procured same clubs, these two time-worn veterans proceeded forth to do battle, the land to be the prize. The match was halved—the land divided, and lifelong friendship was established. The authenticity of the tale is not vouched for, but the spirit of it is fully in accordance with the nature of the game.

GOLF FEVER.

There seems no doubt that many happy matrimonial partnerships have been formed by golf. This would point to the fact that the game is invaluable as a working power in the promotion of the nation's welfare. There is no game which exercises a greater fascination over its devotees. it is a fascination peculiar to golf. The game seems to be all one's own. There is no one else needed (save an opponent) to complete the joy of a round. People are smitten with "golf fever" to such an extent that they think and speak of nothing else. Golf is their deity—the links their Nirwana. Perhaps the best golfing story of late years is that so admirably depicted by Mr. Bernard Partridge in *Punch*. A Scotch minister and his friend were playing a round. Quoth the parson: "Eh, mon, I'm afraid I'll hae to gie it up." His friend was aghast: "What gie up golf?" "Na, na, mon, gie up the meenistry!"

Old men go on plodding at the same every day of their life, playing it in the same spirit, and with the same zest as of old. They come in at the end of a round, and play it over again, while they warm their feet at the club fire. They go home to their families and play it a third time over a glass of port, and once again they play it in their dreams.

There is nothing more delightful than to listen to one of these ancient warriors, to glean from them how they completed the half-round in 76, but broke down coming home!

Golf changes little in its spirit, the pleasure of the game is just as invigorating as of old. But there is something wrong with the golfing stories. In this latter-day age of self-cultivating humour, when every man is striving to be regarded as a good story-teller, a genuine good tale is rara avis. The caddies, who are responsible for some of the old stories, are now racking their brains during a round for some epigrammatic saying that shall be handed down to posterity. You can see them thinking of something witty to say. The result is a failure. Spontaneous humour among the caddies is dead. There seems something almost professional about it, at least from a critical standpoint. It is a mournful fact, but it is true.

THE HUMOUR OF GOLF

is best represented in the common sight of a teeing ground. To stand at the first tee at St. Andrew's in a crowded match, and to contemplate the changing scenes that are enacted there, gives us all the humour that we need. There is no need to discuss the actors—contemplation is sufficient. The philosopher tells us that the contemplative life is the highest good to which man can attain. It sounds dull, but the philosopher will not be dull should he be persuaded to sit in a long chair in the shade, and view such a scene as mentioned.

The enormous percentage of the population of Scotland that indulges in a round of golf, at least once a week, is a sure guarantee that the game will never lack its supporters. It is a picture all over the world. There are some who would like to place golf among international contests, and it is by no means a wild idea, when one looks upon the vast amount of attention lavished upon our golf links, and the age and the standing of the game.

Perhaps the most amusing side of golf as played in great centres is the caustic comment of the aristocracy, as represented by the leisured classes, on the congestion and other disorders that affect the links. Undoubtedly these are annoyances, but they are not remedied by all the "trash" that is written. It is comical to think that the huge populations of great cities should not enjoy themselves as well as their more fortunate fellow. Articles that heap opprobrium on the holiday makers that "infest" as they say, our courses, strike the unbiassed observer as the fickle fancies of a brain distempered by excess of leisure. "What the orators want in depth, they give you in length," says a celebrated Frenchman. This applies admirably to the long-winded attacks on that class of golfer, which does more to foster the sporting instincts of golf then does any other.

Golf is being gradually reduced to a scientific system. There is a rumour of a machine that has been made to drive the ball every time with, out tail, "strecht doon to the middle of the course." Perhaps we shall all play with a machine in time to come.

PLAY THE GAME.

The various clubs that are put forth into the market year by year are worthy of a connoisseur's collection. These weird and strange hammer-like implements that our American cousins have given us would have scandalised our forbears them of the feather ball. They would have been regarded as atrocities. But there are things more strange than these. The writer knows one who puts with a fragment of the "Royal George, fixed upon a shaft. It is a deadly weapon. A smoke-scorched relic of a hundred fights. It is more like a carpet sweeper than anything else—but it serves its purpose, and, what is more, rejoices in the name of "club."

Golf as a game is more replete with pleasure and pleasant memories than any other game. To learn it in youth is to have an invaluable companion till the age of the "slippered pantaloon." It is doubtful whether golf is adapted to schools as a game. There seems to be a selfish element that interferes with esprit de corps, especially since the foursome—that excellent institution—has become defunct, for which the fever of the record-hunter is partly responsible.

But golf played on good old simple lines is indeed a game for the gods. Cast forth your "bogies," "records," and score cards; the game is meant for match play—and it is in that match play that it will remain real golf, and disperse its delights among the countless golfers of posterity.

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THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. G. R. Lowndes, Barrister-at-Law, is to act as Advocate General, Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. E. B. Raikes, Barrister-at law, resigning, during the absence on deputation of the Honourable Mr. Basil Scott, B.A. (Oxen.), Barrister-at-law, or pending further orders.

The resignation by Mr. C. H. F. Underwood, M.D., of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted

Mr. D. A Thomson, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Mahals.

Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks, Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 8th August or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Hyderabad, from the date of departure of Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., on leave; Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S., to act as deputy Commissioner, Thar and Parkar, in addition to his own duties as Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind.

Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S., passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on 2nd July.

Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S., Collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 3rd of August or the date on which he may be relieved.

License to solemnize marriages is granted to the Reverend Benjamin Pratt of the Wesleyan Church.

The services of the Reverend J. D. Gordon, B.Sc., B.D., Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. E. H. McDougall, M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs from the 21st July to the 4th January, 1907.

Major S. E. Prall, M.B., B.S., I. M. S., is granted privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-seven days from the 31st July or subsequent date of relief.

Lieutenant Arthur Gutteridge Herbert, 1st Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Captain vice Gibson, resigned. Dated 1st June.

2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps :—

John Haringhton Frere, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December, 1905.

Harold John Graham, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December, 1905.

Lancelot Hugh Corbett Palmer, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December, 1905.

Francis Willoughby Luxton, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December, 1905.

William Harold Klosz, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 28th December, 1905.

Lieutenant G. T. Vander Gucht, 3rd Skinner's Horse, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard with effect from the 1st July *vice* Lieutenant G. W. C. Lucas.

Messrs. Maneckchand Tarachand Adalja, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and G. A. Green, temporary Engineer, under covenant, are transferred from the Central Division and the office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, respectively, to Famine Surveys under Mr. Ali Akbar, M. Inst. C. E., Superintending Engineer on Special duty.

Mr. H. F. Beale, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Superintending Engineer, Class III. temporary, outside the scale, is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, *vice* Mr. de Winton, in addition to his own duties as Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

From the date on which Mr. Beale is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, in the regular scale, he is appointed Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, and will hold charge of the Special Duty Division in addition to his own duties until relieved by Mr. Ali Akbar.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "*Bombay Gazette*," OF JULY 20, 1856.]

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council, held on the 5th of July, Mr. Peacock moved the second reading of a Bill to amend Act No. 12 of 1844. That Act was one providing articles of war for the Indian Navy. By the terms of the Act, an officer guilty of scandalous, infamous, fraudulent, cruel or opressive conduct on shore, was not liable to a Court-Martial. The Government of Bombay had recommended an amendment in this respect, and the Government of India had coincided with them and had suggested the alteration of certain words in the Act, whereby an Officer of the Indian Navy was rendered amenable to a Navy Court-Martial for conduct as he had mentioned, whether committed on sea or land. Mr. Peacock did not think that there could be any objection to the amendment. He considered that the Indian Navy would be disgraced by its officers being allowed to commit scandalous offences on shores without being amenable to a Court-Martial.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

IN the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of Narayen Raghunath Patki, a clerk in the Registration Department of the General Post-Office was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and a common jury, on a charge of stealing a registered letter containing currency-notes worth Rs. 80, and four Goa lottery-tickets, which was in course of transmission from T. Norhona, in Ahmedabad, to C. Clemente in Margao, Goa, on 9th December. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. M. M. Murzban defended the accused.

Further evidence was called for the defence, and the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Nicholson, was examined, in regard to certain telegrams he had shown to the defence before the trial commenced. Arguments were then addressed to the Judge as to whether the confessions made by the accused to Mr. Hooper, the Presidency Post-Master, and to Mr. Chattar Singh, his assistant, were admissible and whether they were not vitiated by inducements of giving the King's pardon, and of the advice given to him that he had "better make a clean breast of the whole," and were, therefore, inadmissible.

The Judge ruled there was neither threat, inducement, nor promise by anyone in authority or position. Accused's elder brother, Krishnaji, accompanied him, and gave him the best advice he could at the time, namely, that he should make a truthful statement so as to get a light punishment.

The statement was read to the jury. Accused admitted in it that he stole the letter, and under the direction of Bejonji P. Siganporia, joint head-clerk in his department, opened it at home, and found the currency-notes in it. On the following day, he handed over the notes to Bejonji, who pressed him to accept Rs. 30 out of it, under the threat that if he would not accept, he would name him as the person who stole, and opened the letter.

The statement of Krishnaji, accused's elder brother, in support of the above, was not read because the Judge said that it was already in His Lordship said that it would be for the jury to attach weight they liked to these statements.

For the defence, it was urged that there was no evidence to prove that the registered letter in question did not reach Goa. Discrepancies in evidence were commented upon by counsel at some length.

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

IN pursuance of the Resolution carried in the Ceylon Legislative Council, the Foreign Office has already sent a circular to all British Consuls concerned for a Report on the rubber industry in foreign countries, such as Brazil, Mexico, Central America, the Congo, and other African States, Java, &c. Some useful information ought to result, writes the London correspondent of the *Ceylon Observer*, from these gentlemen "on the spot." The Colonial Office, we learn from the same source, is also likely to endeavour to get information as to the steps taken by the French Government to deal with destructive floods on certain French rivers, more especially the Loire, within the last decade.

DEATH OF LADY CURZON.

Sad End to a Notable Career.

LADY CURZON AS VICE-REINE, WIFE AND MOTHER.

SPECIAL MEMOIR.

We deeply regret to have to record the death of the Right Honourable the Lady Curzon of Kedleston, C. I., wife of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, ex-Viceroy of India, the news of which sad occurrence has created the profoundest sorrow in India and at Home, as well as America, where her Ladyship was universally beloved. The news of the sad occurrence was communicated in the following telegrams through Reuter's Agency.

LONDON, JULY 18th. 7-40 p.m.

Lady Curzon is dead.

The bulletin states that the final cause of death was heart failure.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Lady Curzon had been suffering from complications, the sequel to her illness of two years ago.

The funeral will be at Kedleston.

All the papers have most sympathetic articles on the sad event.

LATER.

The Banquet at the Constitutional Club, which was to have been held to-night, in honour of Lord Curzon, with Mr. Balfour presiding, was postponed when Lady Curzon's serious condition became known.

SYMPATHY OF THE KING AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

FUNERAL TO BE QUIET AND SIMPLE.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The King, the Prince and Princess of Wales and Lord Minto have sent messages of sympathy to Lord Curzon.

The funeral will take place at Kedleston on Monday and will be quiet and simple only the family being present.

A Memorial Service will be held simultaneously in London.

THE LATE LADY CURZON.

The death of Lady Curzon will be a sad blow to all her many friends in India, where her memory will long be cherished not only by all whose pleasure it was to have met her, but by thousands who have followed her many gracious acts in the cause of the poor and afflicted of this country. Perhaps the most beautiful of all the Vice-reines, Lady Curzon has succumbed to the effects of the insidious climate of India, following upon a succession of illnesses at Home and abroad. When Lord Curzon first brought his bride from Washington Society at Home was amazed at the quiet dignity, vivacity and good looks of Mr. Leiter's daughter. Her Ladyship had up till then enjoyed vigorous health, and the roses in her cheeks were the more conspicuous by comparison with the uniform yellowness of the rest of her country-women. Right up to the time she left India a few months ago, Lady Curzon preserved her good looks, notwithstanding that she had suffered grievously at different times. Throughout these troubles Lord Curzon was the personification of kindness to her, and appeared to think of nothing else until Lady Curzon was restored to health. But strange to say, it was not in India that Lady Curzon suffered her most serious illness. Two years ago this month Lord Curzon was in England, and his first period of tenure of the Viceroyalty being ended, he had returned home to become Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports and Constable of Dover Castle in succession to the late Marquess of Salisbury, K. G., who, however, had never taken up his abode at the Castle. Lord and Lady Curzon acting up to his Lordship's well known policy of "Thorough" promptly shifted into the historic pile, where her Ladyship became ill, with a complaint which at first the doctors could not diagnose. At last it was discovered that the air of Lady Curzon's apartment was being polluted by a defective flue. As soon as this was ascertained, Lady Curzon was removed to Highclere Castle, a bracing spot on the coast of Hampshire, where for several weeks she alternated between life and death, one of the London papers even coming out with a premature announcement of her demise. Happily Lady Curzon made a slow but steady recovery. In the meantime Lord Curzon who scarcely ever left his wife's side during this trying period, had been requested to return to India for a second term of service as Viceroy, and he had prepared to leave for India, but was delayed some weeks until Lady Curzon took a decided turn for the better When her recovery was assured, Lord Curzon left for Inda, and a great period of reform was looked for now that he had gained such a unique knowledge not only of Indian administration but of the complex native character. Lady Curzon later on followed her husband to India, and was once again by his side wherever he appeared. Dover Castle was then abandoned as a residence for the Lord Wardens; the Prince of Wales became Lord Curzon's successor as Constable of the Castle, and the historic keep has since been turned into a show place.

When people heard that the popular Hon. Nathaniel George Curzon, who had almost reached Lord Milner's Balliol record as "the finest flower of human culture" which the University has produced in modern times, was about to marry Mr. Leiter's daughter, they whispered that the rising young statesman who was already Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was surely about to make a mesalliance! But Mr. Curzon knew what he was about, for when the Millionaire's daughter appeared in London as the future Lady Scarsdale, Society was equally as amazed as when, in the same year, the young Duke of Marlborough brought home Mr. Vanderbilt's daughter to grace Blenheim Palace and Sunderland House, and to set the fashion almost everywhere she went. It is safe to say that in the last decade there have been no two more graceful and charming peeresses than the tall and piquante Duchess of Marlborough and the chic and gracious Lady Curzon of Kedleston.

The secret of all this was not far to seek. If America lacks an hereditary titled aristocracy, it has a complete aristocracy of rich people of the old Dutch and Virginian families, and when the heads of these families develop into millionaires, they come to live in a blaze of publicity which is even more searching than that in which our own hereditary aristocracy dwells. Hence it is that our American peeresses, instead of being fly-away matrons bent always upon getting "right there," are as different from the average conception of American womanhood as they could well be. Lady Curzon was a wonderful illustration of this. She took her place in Society with the air of a lady who had hobnobbed with dukes and earls from her cradle up. She could hold her own too, in smart repartee. A young English bounder is said to have once remarked to Lady Curzon "You haven't an aristocracy in America, have you ?" "No," replied Lady Curzon archly, "it requires all the money of our milionaires to support yours ! "

When Lady Curzon came to England as a bride she did not come as a stranger, for, like most of the daughters of American millionaredom, she had had her season in London, and was already well-known to that large section of London Society which is recruited from the other side, and which is now so admirably led by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

Lord and Lady Curzon were married in America, and as it was even then known that the Hon. Nathaniel had for years been graduating for the Viceroyalty the wedding attracted great attention on both sides of the Atlantic, even apart from Lord Curzon's position as heir to his father, the Rev. Lord Scarsdale, of Kedleston Hall. When Mr. and Mrs. Curzon returned to England, the former's devotion to his wife was frequently noted. For Lord Curzon it must always be said that he was not ashamed to show his wife the most marked attention in public. Her whim appeared to be his law, and he set an example of chivalrous regard for his wife that has commanded the respect of his friends both in India and at Home. There is a story of this, by the way. When Mr. Curzon brought Mr. Leiter's pretty daughter home to his father's splendid mansion in Derbyshire, where the Curzons have been since the reign of Edward I., there were junketings amongst the tenantry, and the yokels come out to meet the happy pair, and to listen to the heir's home-coming speech. Someone called out to know the reason the heir had gone to America for a wife. Turning gallantly to the charming lady at his side, Mr. Curzon said, simply, "This is my reason." The cheers of the tenantry signified that they thought the reason a very good one.

Directly after her arrival in England after her marrige Lady Curzon entered the ranks of well-known political hostesses, her husband having in the same year become Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Amongst the intimate friends of the then Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Curzon were Lord and Lady Curzon, the son and daughter-in-law of the Earl and Countess Howe, the former being an official of the Court, (and now Lord Chamberlain to the Queen) while the latter was amongst the most intimate friends of the Royal Family. In the whole of the Peerage there were no two couples more felicitously wedded than Lord and Lady Curzon and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Curzon. In 1900 Lord and Lady Curzon became Earl and Countess Howe. Lady Howe died last February while still in the prime of life. She was the mother of young Viscount Curzon who attained his majority last year, and was one of the candidates at the recent Election. It is a strange and melancholy coincidence that the next well-known peeress to be cut off in the fullness of her life by the merciless hand of death should be Lady Curzon of Kedleston. By her death a large body of the aristocracy will be thrown into mourning.

Of Lady Curzon's influence on Indian affairs little need be said in this country, where everybody is familiar with everything connected with schemes which issue from Government House, Calcutta. Lady Curzon's great work was, of course, the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, on behalf of the mothers of India. Lady Curzon herself helped the Fund considerably with means, and by her untiring efforts she evoked the enthusiastic sympathy of the rich amongst the native population, and the Fund prospered exceedingly, while for the Victoria Memorial Hall thirty lakhs were obtained as far back as the beginning of 1902. For the National Indian Memorial to Queen Victoria, largely through the exertions of Lady Curzon, a quarter of a million sterling was received at the time that for a similar object at Home only £ 150,000 had been realised.

Lady Curzon had an often trying task, with a multiplicity of engagements which, in this country, would try the constitution of the strongest. Always popular and invariably cheerful Lady Curzon continued to win all hearts, while her reign in India was certainly as exciting as that of any of her predecessors. Soon after Lord and Lady Curzon's arrival in India, the Viceroy had to face the greatest famine on record. Lady Curzon took the keenest interest in the efforts to alleviate the condition of the sufferers, and in all the efforts for reform and reconstruction which characterised Lord Curzon's tenure of office his wife was untiring in evoking the sympathy of her sex on behalf of the natives. At Government House, Calcutta, Lady Curzon was, a charming hostess, and at Simla she entered into the spirit of the place with almost girlish ardour. During that never-to-be-forgotten function, the great Durbar at Delhi on New Year's Day, 1903, Lady Curzon was the centre of attraction, and was not a little responsible for its complete success.

Since Lady Curzon came to this country, one of her sisters has become the wife of one of her husband's Aides-de-Camp, the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, and another sister married Major Colin Campbell, another of Lord Curzon's Aides-de-Camp, at Washington. Lady Curzon presented her husband with three little girls, but no son, so that at present there is no heir to his Lordship's, Irish Barony. Lord Curzon and his three little daughters will have the world's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

RECEIPT OF THE NEWS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The news has been received here, to-day, of Lady Curzon's death. The greatest regret is felt throughout the whole station and the deepest sympathy is evinced for Lord Curzon.

GOVERNMENT'S CONDOLENCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Everywhere in Simla, profound regret is expressed at Lady Curzon's death, where her long residence and her charm of manner endeared her to a large circle of personal friends. The Viceroy will telegraph sympathy on behalf of the Government of India while the Foreign Department, over which Lord Curzon personally presided, and the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund, in which Lady Curzon took such special interest, are despatching separate telegrams of condolence.

SYMPATHY OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The following telegram has been despatched from Simla this morning to Lord Curzon :—"The Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and of the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund, tender you their deepest sympathy and assure you that Lady Curzon's splendid work for the women of India will never be forgotten by the people of this country."

SIGNS OF MOURNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

A Memorial Service will be held at Christ Church, Simla, on the occasion of the funeral of Lady Curzon, the date of which has been asked for by telegram from Home.

Flags are flying half-mast high at Viceregal Lodge, Barnes Court, the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor and at Snowdon, the residence of Lord Kitchner. The dinner to-night, at Viceregal Lodge has been put off and the dinners, which were to have been given to the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, on Saturday, and to the Maharaja of Bikaner on Monday, have both been postponed. The Viceroy has telegraphed sympathy to Lord Curzon on behalf of himself and his colleagues on the Council and has himself telegraphed, privately, to Lord Curzon.

LORD MINTO'S CONDOLENCES.

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Lord Minto had telegraphed to-day on behalf of the Government of India to Lord Curzon as follows :—

"My Colleagues in Council and I are deeply grieved to hear of your great loss and tender you our heartfelt sympathy."

VICEROY'S ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The following has been issued : General Military Secretary's Office, Viceregal Lodge :—"Owing to the sad news of the death of Lady Curzon His Excellency the Viceroy has cancelled all dinner parties and engagements for the present

LATE DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KHANDWA.

Large Number of Houses Destroyed.

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR THE DESTILUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Last April, on the 22nd, a severe fire broke out at Burhanpur, Khandwa District, Central Provinces, which was thus reported on by the Local Government :—"Three deaths were caused by the fire, the victims being an old woman of 60, an imbecile and a boy of eleven. Damage is estimated to have been done to property to the extent of seven lakhs of which five lakhs represent the value of buildings burnt. Some of the houses destroyed were substantial stone structures and the actual losses may be found to be in excess of the above figures. The comparatively small amount of damage done to moveable property is explained by the fact that the fire occured in the day time and the inhabitants lost no time in removing their belongings to places of safety. Altogether 747 houses are said to have been destroyed of which 225 belonged to well-to-do people, 290 to people who have sufficient credit to borrow in order to start afresh, and 232 to poorer people who have been rendered destitute by the fire. Besides in the endeavour to arrest the spread of the flames 47 houses were pulled down, of which 40 belonged to families which must be classed as distitute."

The Chief Commissioner gave Rs. 1,500 from Provincial funds, the Municipality contributed Rs. 15,000 and the Bohra community gave subscriptions of Rs, 10,000 in a few days to recoup losses of their own caste people. The Government of India, appreciating the promptitude and generosity of the wealthier sections in assisting the poor, write to the Chief Commissioner as follows :—"I am to add that the question of regularising the grant of loans by Government to other than agriculturists in cases of general local calamity is at present under the consideration of the Government of India and that a separate communication on the subject will shortly be addressed to you. If, however, in the meantime you consider that the present is a suitable case for giving advances to some of the poor inhabitants or artisans, the Government of India will be glad to receive any proposal that you have to make to that effect, it being understood that such advances would only be made subject to the conditions, (1) that the security available is reasonably sufficient, and (2) that the local officers are satisfied that borrowers are unlikely to make default in repayment. The Government of India authorise you to act in anticipation of their sanction, if in any case you consider the grant of the loans a matter of urgency."

MRS. BESANT'S ACTIVITIES

New College in Srinagar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 19.

Mrs. Annie Besant, who is now in Srinagar, starting at least the third of her colleges, has just had a note from the Lady-in-Waiting to the Princess of Wales. It says that the Princess is sending a signed portrait of the King and that she will be much obliged if Mrs. Besant will kindly present the picture to the College Hall at Benares on behalf of Her Royal Highness.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* writes that Anglo-Indians do not know very much and, until lately perhaps, did not want to know very much about Mrs. Besant's multifarious activities. Even yet their interest is limited to her educational work which seems to represent her chief activity. Another college is already being fully planned, 2,000 miles away from Srinagar, in Trichinopoly.

Mrs. Besant's hold upon Hindus is a thing unique. From outside one can only see that she offers them a solid secular education without proselytism and with sufficient guarantees for orthodoxy. These Hindu colleges are rapidly becoming a power in the land. Last autumn the frothy Swadeshists of Bengal, against the whole of whose methods Mrs. Besant took a firm stand, were talking about a really indigenous University for India, but Mrs. Besant is on the road to the same thing without the sedition. She and her special friends would like to have a University of their own and with a very few more such colleges, as the one just initiated at Srinagar, there seems no reason why they should not have one.

RANGOON DIVORCE SUIT.

The Privileges of the Press.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

A case in which a wife had recently obtained a decree for dissolution of marriage came up to-day on the question of the custody of the children. Mr. Higinbotham, Barrister, applied to the Judge not to supply the Press with a copy of the judgment, the previous case having been heard *in camera* The Judge refused. He could not see how he could make such an order.

EDUCATION IN THE U. P.

New College Buildings Opened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 19.

Sir James La Touche, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces who is making his last tour through the Provinces, opened the new College Buildings at Bareilly, the site of which was given by the Nawab of Rampur. Assistance was received from other subscribers and from the local Government, to which reference was made in the address to the Lieutenant-Governor.

In declaring the College open, Sir James La Touche said it was now desired to establish Higher Science Classes and to supply a well-epuipped laboratory. The progress much resembled the climbing of a fountain. Their earnest desire was that this college of Kohilkhand should be not merely a place where knowledge is acquired, but a place where character and high ideals may be formed.

PROPOSED TRAMWAYS IN MYSORE.

A Regulation Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 19.

Though there are no tramways in the State yet the Mysore Government is considering it expedient to facilitate their construction, and to regulate the working of tramways the Mysore Government have passed a Regulation which appears in the "Mysore Gazette."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"THE NATAL ATROCITIES."

Another Thrust at Lord Kitchener.

CHARGE DENIED.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. Winston Churchill, answering questions in the House of Commons regarding the alleged Natal atrocities, was of opinion that the treatment of Bambaata's body was not half so disgraceful as the treatment of the Mahdi after Omdurman.

LONDON JULY, 19.

An animated debate took place in the Commons last night in reference to the alleged atrocities in Natal.

The Government gave their general support to the Natal Government last night in the debate on the alleged massacres.

Mr. Winston Churchill read a long reply from the Natal Government denying the charges, but the Radicals pressed the Government with most searching questions, demanding the Imperial Government to prohibit the employment of Native levies.

LATER.

The Liberal papers consider that the charges of atrocities in Natal are insufficiently refuted and demand the appointment of an Imperial Commission with a view to the punishment of the guilty.

All the papers condemn Mr. Winston Churchill's reference to Lord Kitchener's treatment of the Mahdi at Omdurman as being quite uncalled for.

The Unionist papers accept with satisfaction Natal's explanations.

THE UNREST IN RUSSIA.

Attempt on the Tsar's A-D-C's Life.

ATROCITIES IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

LONDON, JULY 19.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Count Todlebeu, an Aide-de-Camp of the Tsar, in a camp near St. Petersburg. The assailant escaped in a boat which was in waiting on the River Neva.

The peasants have burned fifteen properties in the immediate vicinity of the town of Vornesh on Sunday last in broad daylight.

Owing to the strike of Polish agrarian labourers the harvest threatens to perish.

Wholesale murders of policemen are going on in the Province and town of Lublin. Ten have been shot in the latter place.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Committee Stage Passed.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Committee stage of the Education Bill was concluded last night, but many important points come up for discussion in the Report stage.

It is expected that the measure will be finally disposed of by the 30th instant

ALLEGED THEFT BY A POSTAL CLERK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

A former Postal clerk is charged with converting to his own use Rs. 140 desposited in the Post Office by a native. The case is proceeding.

THE KING AND CANADA.

Invitation Unavoidably Declined.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The King has regretfully declined the invitation to visit Canada. His Majesty in doing so alludes to the extent of the Empire and the importance of its affairs necessitating his being within easy reach of its centre.

THE BRITISH FORCE IN EGYPT.

Immediate Increase Contemplated.

INFLAMATORY PAPERS SUPPRESSED.

An immediate survey of the Garrisons in Egypt and the Sudan has been ordered with a view to estimating the increased accommodation required for the British Troops.

The *Times* Correspondent at Alexandria says that two weekly native newspapers have been suppressed for publishing inflammatory cartoons and articles on the Dinishawi affair.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

Armistice Arrranged.

The Guatemala and Salvador Republics have been fighting with great slaughter on both sides.

President Roosevelt has induced the belligerents to agree to an armistice and appoint Peace Commissioners who will meet on board the American Cruiser "Marblehead."

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Area to be Licensed.

FURTHER QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, replying to a question, said that he was communicating with Lord Minto regarding the area of opium to be licensed in the coming season, but was unable to make a statement at present.

The arrangements in Burma, intended to lessen the consumption of opium, are being carefully watched.

THE TIBET AGREEMENT.

Ratification Expected Shortly.

LONDON, JULY 18.

Mr. Morley, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the exchange of ratifications of the Agreement with Tibet may be expected shortly.

THE PUNJAB SUMMER SEAT.

No Definite News.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 19.

The question of the move of the Punjab Government from Simla is still under consideration.

The Improvements Committee and the scheme for bringing electric power into Simla, as well as the question of the future administration of the summer Capital, all seem to have been hung up, pending the final decision about the stay or exodus of the Punjab Summer Head-Quarters.

BLOCK ON THE N.-W. RAILWAY REMOVED.

No Loss of Life.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 19.

Communication at mile 1,102 on the North-Western Railway between Peshawar City and Pabbi Stations, which had been interrupted by flood, has been restored.

The block on the North-Western Railway near Jungshahi station owing to a collision between three goods trains last Tuesday morning has been removed and through communication restored. The official enquiry of the cause of the collision is proceeding. The damages are estimated to be rather heavy. There has been no loss of life.

There is no improvement in the freight market but rather the reverse, as owing to an absence of rain in the Punjab price of wheat is rising.

END OF COOPERS HILL.

Closing the Famous College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 19.

The twenty-sixth of this month will be last prize day at Coopers Hill and the famous College will then be closed.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

Choice of Punjab Officials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 19.

One result of the recent re-organisation of the Political Department is that Messrs. Stewart Waterfield and Wilson Johnston, C. S., will revert to the Punjab Commission. So far as is known no other officers out here will exercise the option of reverting, but it is thought probable that Major Powney Thompson, now on furlough, will also come back to the Punjab Commission.

FRUIT STEALING ON RAILWAYS.

Impudent Thieves.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The *Statesman* has an editorial paragraph to-day on the barefaced pilfering of fruit and vegetables which is common on every line in India. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras as Presidency towns have a considerable amount of fresh fruit and vegetable supplies sent, but scarcely a basket reaches its destination intact. The skins and seeds, of the fruit eaten, are replaced in the pilfered parcels and, says the *Statesman*, it is time the Railway Authorities took notice of it.

THE CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

Corrected Figures.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The following is the corrected result of the new 4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Loan in lieu of the particulars previously supplied by the Port Commissioner's Office. The total amount of the tenders was Rs. 51,20,900. Tenders at Rs. 97-8 and upwards, amounting to Rs. 48,84,900, were accepted in full. Tenders at Rs. 97, the next highest tendered rate, amounting to Rs. 25,000 received the balance Rs. 15,100. The average rate was Rs. 99-9-3.

THE SANTIPUR OUTRAGE.

Magnanimous Attitude of the Injured Missionaries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The *Bengalee* announces to-day that there is some chance of the Santipur Missionery Assault Case being amicably settled out of court. The paper writes.

"In justice to the Missionaries who are the complainants in the case, it must be stated that they have all along expressed their willingness to compromise the case. Their conduct cannot sufficiently be praised and we trust no obstacle will arise to prevent a satisfactory settlement."

RAILWAY BOARD'S TOUR.

Important Work in Southern India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 19.

The members of the Railway Board sat in conference at City Station yesterday. Sir Frederick Apcott was Chairman, with Mr. Ross Johnson as Secretary, though the latter has not yet joined his new appointment permanently. The Board were assisted by Mr. Brown, Consulting Engineer for Railways ; Mr. Scovell, the deputy from Bombay; Mr, Martin, Consulting Engineer, Madras, and Mr. Anderson, the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway ; Mr. Wright, the Traffic Manager of the Southern Mahratta Railway ; Mr. Wake, the Acting Agent of the Madras Railway ; Mr. Pilkington, the Locomotive Superintendent ; Mr. Pigott, the Telegraph Engineer ; Mr. Strange, the Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway and Mr. Priestley, the Agent of the South Indian Railway.

It is understood that the chief matter discussed was the opening of various railways in southern India, the particular projects, discussed, being the proposed light railway from Bangalore to Chickballapur and the construction of direct Southern Mahratta Railway communication between Bowringpet and Marmagao to serve the Kolar Gold Field traffic without a break of gauge; also the proposed extention of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Arsikerie to Mangalore.

The Board had a brief conference also with the British Resident and subsequently dined at the Residency. They left this morning by special inspection train for Hubli. Thence they proceed to Guntakal, Gadak, Hotgi, Bijapur, Dharwar, Marmagoa, Belgaum, Wathar and Poona.

In the course of the tour the Board will inspect the stock, &c., of the line in view of the Southern Mahratta being taken over shortly by the State.

LORD KITCHENER'S SUCCESSOR.

Rumoured Choice of the Duke of Connaught.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 19.

The *Englishman's* Military correspondent states that it is almost decided that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Lord Kitchener in India.

THE MAHARAJA OF FENARES.

Extensive Tour in August.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, JULY 19.

The Maharaja of Benares will pay a visit to Kashmir in August on the invitation of the Maharaja of that State.

His Highness will be accompanied by his son and will visit the principal cities *en route* and also the Khyber Pass.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. G. O. W. DUNN and has been pleased to nominate Mr. R. A. LAMB, C.I.E., in his stead, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

RANGOON Y. M. C. A. CASE.

Bar Boy and the Librarian.

THE MAGISTRATE'S STRANGE INNUENDO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 18.

The judgment delivered this afternoon has caused consternation in the case against the Y. M. C. A. Bar-boy who was charged with altering chits with intent to defraud. The judgment of the Magistrate, Mr. Dawson, is as follows :—

The accused is employed as a bar-boy, in the Y. M. C.A. Drinks bought at the bar are paid for sometimes in cash and sometimes in vouchers, known as chits. The accused is charged with altering three vouchers with intent to defraud. Stock is taken daily by Mr. Stephenson, the librarian, of liquor in the hands of the bar-boy, who accounts for the decrease in the stock by handing over chits and cash. Obviously, a larger number of drinks is covered by chits ; the smaller is the amount in cash that need be made over by the boy to account for a given decrease. About a month after the accused began to serve, complaints were received from members that chits attached to their monthly bills had been altered. As regards Exhibit A, the alteration was detected by Mr. Stephenson when taking over the chits from the accused, and he took the chit to the Secretary, who had told him that the accused was suspected of tampering with chits, if Mr. Stephenson's evidence is to be accepted as true. Therefore Exhibit A must have been altered by the accused, and that the other chits were also altered by the accused may be inferred with almost equal certainty. The defence set up is not that Mr. Stephenson altered the chits, but that they may have been altered before they reached the accused. This is contradicted by evidence. The question is whether it is safe to accept Mr. Stephenson's evidence, seeing that he had ample opportunities of altering the chits and embezzling the cash himself. Unfortunately, it did not occur that Mr. Stephenson's honesty might be called in question. My own impression of Mr. Stephenson is that he has spoken the truth. But it cannot be denied that it was very distinctly advantageous to him that the guilt should be fixed on accused, and his evidence ought to be received with caution. The accused is acquitted.

The *Rangoon Times* says that the dispensableness of the terms of the judgment delivered by Mr. Dawson at the District Magistrate's Court is as apparent as the form of the judgment is regrettable. Far be it from our desire to quibble with magisterial dictates ; but even a qualified and careful administrator of law is liable in his legal views to overlook the exact limit of his powers, and it will be regretted by the general public and by the European population in particular that whilst he admits that his impression of Mr. Stephenson is that he has spoken the truth, he should allege that it was advantageous to him that the guilt should be fixed on the accused. Such reasoning is not logical. It is, moreover, quite inexplicable. Legal truth is defined as the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and it is impossible to reconcile the two statements of Mr. Dawson. The judgment, which will vastly interest legal circles in Burma and India generally, opens a new field for magisterial eloquence. Mr. Dawson, in his privileged position, on the Bench made a serious inuendo against Mr. Stephenson which will, in all likelihood, have the effect of deterring witnesses appearing in court for fear of similar treatment from the Bench.

THE PEARS' SOAP CASE IN MADRAS.

Conviction Set Aside.

RE-TRIAL ORDERED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 18.

In the Pears' Soap trade mark case, His Lordship the Chief Justice to-day delivered judgment in the criminal revision case preferred by P. Manavala Chetty, who was convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of selling spurious soap in boxes bearing the trade mark of Messrs. A. and F. Pears, Limited, London. His Lordship set aside the conviction solely on the ground that the Magistrate had framed four charges of selling spurious soap to four different persons on four different dates. During the argument at the end of the trial, objection was taken that the accused could not be tried for more than three charges occurring within twelve months in the same trial. The Magistrate, agreeing to this contention, struck off one of the charges, and, referring to one of the four sales, convicted the accused upon the remaining three.

His Lordship observed that such the procedure on the part of the Magistrate was an illegallity which came within the principles laid down in the Privy Council Case, King-Emperor *vs.* N. A Subramania Iyer. His Lordship accordingly quashed the conviction and directed a re-trial of the accused. In the course of the judgment, the learned Chief Justice remarked that it was not necessary to prove any-registration of the trade mark in the English sense of the word ; but that selling the soap in boxes bearing Pears' name and exactly resembling the Pears' Soap Company's boxes was an offence, coming under Section 480 of the Indian Penal Code.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN MADRAS.

Goods Train Derailed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 19.

Yesterday afternoon an accident occurred at Washermanpet on the Madras Railway. About 1 p. m. a goods train left Royapuram station proceeding to Washermanpet *en route* to Arkonam. The train was running on what is known as the through siding line, and the signal was lowered for it, to allow its running into Washermanpet station. The goods train was sighted at Washermanpet and the "line clear" intimation was received for the Local Train running on the main line. On receipt of this intimation signal, the operator at Washermanpet is reported to have lowered the signal for the main Local line Train and raised the signal against the goods train on the through siding line, instead of keeping the Local Train out until the goods train had passed through the station. Owing to the very sudden reversing of the signal the driver of the goods train could not stop and ran against trap-points. The Train became derailed the accident, resulting in a serious smashing up of four waggons of the goods train. The engine ran into the enbankment. The Guard received slight injury. The debris is not yet removed and trains are now being worked on a single line.

CUSTOMS FRAUDS AT RANGOON.

Appraiser Accused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 19.

Another Rangoon Customs scandal was revealed to-day. The appraiser, who has spent many years in Government service, has been placed under suspension. For years past suspicions have been entertained concerning the importations of rum and Chinese wines from Java and the Far East. Recently forty casks of rum were imported by a Chinese firm and entered in bonded warehouse. Delivery of these was to be taken by instalments, according to requirements. One instalment was delivered, but when a further quantity was indented for a sample was drawn and tested under instructions from the Chief Collector. It was then discovered that the consignment was over proof though passed out of warehouse by the appraiser as under proof.

A further discovery, it is alleged, has been made that the casks were under gauged. Consequently Government lost a considerable amount of duty. A rough calculation of the loss of duty sustained from this source of revenue is stated at one lakh of rupees annually.

FIRST TRANSACTIONS IN "PEARLERIES."

A special telegram to the *Times of Ceylon* dated London, July 13, states :—The shares of the Pearl Fishers of Ceylon, Limited, have been introduced on the Stock Exchange, and have been dealt in as follows :—The Ordinary £1 shares, 10s. paid up at £1 11/16 ; and the one shilling deferred share at 10s. to 11.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Love and Sentiment.

ITS USE AND ABUSE.

THE ETHICS OF CHURCH BAZAARS.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

"LOVE in these modern days is commonly sneered at. Sentiment sounds feeble and old-fashioned. We fancy we have outgrown it and risen to sublime heights of reason, and we consequently discard sentiment as objectionable." So with tearful scorn writes Lady Violet Greville. But some of us may be inclined to think that what she says is too good to be true. Not that we have any desire to sneer at or be otherwise rude to love ; but that we could well live with a little less sentiment than even in these sublimely reasonable days our dear friends provide. The fact is, love and sentiment are no more alike than champagne and lemonade. Lemonade and sentiment are cheap, plentiful and quite uninteresting. Champagne and love are none of the three. These parallels, however, must not be pressed too far. You may take strange and monstrous quantities of lemonade and be happy. But the effects of a debauch of sentiment are infinitely worse than any known form of intoxication.

For too much sentiment permanently disables the reason. People who take a sentimental view of everything—you know them too well : the fond mother who will not take her child to the dentist because the horrid man hurt him so much the last time ; the dear girl whom a man hardly dare bow to for fear she should take it as a promise of life-long devotion ; the faithfnl friend who weeps for a day and a half because you only wrote one sheet in answer to her last letter—all these good people are looking at life through distorting glasses. They never see things as things are, and consequently they never act rationally ; which makes them very trying to live with. Such are the people who pour themselves out in gush over a picturesque case of misery and treat their servants and their trades-people like dogs ; who kiss you fifteen times whenever you meet them and borrow your best-loved books and lose them ; who hang continuously round their husband's necks and provide households which are potted chaos. Concerning the sentiments of such people, Sir Peter Teazle pronounced judgment once and for all. But there is, unhappily, no reason to believe that the race has risen to such "sublime heights of reason" as to have put their sentiments aside.

Sentiment, the obsarvant would not deny, has its value. We do not want people who hear a tale of horrible suffering to shrug their shoulders with an "It's not my affair," and sneer. For men and women who care nothing about other men and women the world has no use. Nor would the wise be prepared to sneer at the gracious, affectionate manifestatoins of sentiment. Such sneers are peculiarly the occupation of those who are not wise, and have been made ever since, in the dim, distant ages of the past, the first bounder was born to a melancholy world. There is, however, no sort of probability that all the sneers of all the impossible people in the universe will blight the growth of sentiment. It is really much more necessary to prune the plant into a decent shape than encourage its rank and exuberant growth. And to keep your sentiment comely, the best means is to preserve a sense of humour always. But love—love is entirely another pair of shoes. "Love in these modern days," says Lady Violet Greville, "is commonly sneered at." Few of us, surely, are quite as young as that. "Will love once more become the fashion ?" she inquires, and you experience a shock. From the attempt to think of love as a fashion the sane mind recoils with a shudder. "Will it be good form," Lady Violet continues, "to show exclusive attention and unselfish respect to the girl of a man's choice ?" You will naturally ask in what civilised society such conduct is bad form now. "Will it cease to be risible," the questions proceed, "to blush at his approach, to treasure his words, his letters, his flowers ?" It all depends how you laugh.

The fact is that all this talk of love, as if it were something that everybody wore like ruffs in the Elizabethan age, and which has now been discarded in fovour of motor veils and common-sense, results from faulty observation. There are people nowadays who are quite gloriously absurd, as they were in the spacious days of old. To assume that two worthy young people do not love each other because they prefer golf to sitting and sighing is extremely rash, and probably wrong. No one in the world but those two young people's selves can possibly tell whether they love each other. Whether he calls her a goddess or a rippin' girl has no more to do with it than whether she kisses his photograph or winks at it. These things are the non-essentials ; to suppose that they have anything to do with love is like supposing that a man cannot be chivalrous unless he wears chain-mail. It is an extremely myopic mind that fails to see the possibility of love being the same boy because he has put on knickerbockers, or that the lover of Forestgate cannot be as ardent and true as he of the Forest of Arden. In all these matters we shall be saved from much absurdity if we remember that there never was such a thing as "The Lover of the Elizabethan Age," any more than there is such a thing as "The Lover of To-day." There were then, and there are now, whole hosts of lovers. But each one of them is entirely unique, and their fair ladies also (ask them !) and each of their lives and their love-makings, their joys and their sorrows, and their deaths. No case was ever like another. That is why people can always go on writing novels. You may think it a deplorable consequence. But, at least, this "uniquity" of each case of love must restrain the wise from generalisations.

We are going to get a new type of woman. Or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that the charming "girl" of thirty, who has supplanted the erstwhile charmer of twenty-five, who, in her turn, routed sweet seventeen, is now likely to become the irresistible woman of forty. We go on from strength to strength. There will come a time, at this rate, when a woman will unblushingly own to forty-five summers. When thirty was fixed as the time limit it was said that we could never go beyond this boundary ; but woman is daring and resourceful, and somehow or other she has contrived to defy even age in these days. Anyhow, Yvette Guilbert has declared that she means to make the *demivieille* a character, that the stage has need of her ; and when once the woman of forty takes the stage we know that she will spring up everywhere. This is the age, it seems, when woman knows how to live. Up to this point she has been learning life ; some might even be described in schoolboy language as "regular swats" at the game, and not a few, one might venture to say, could qualify considerably before their fourth decade. But at all events it is suggested that you know everything worth knowing about life by the time you are forty, and that with this stock of knowledge you may be dangerous and fascinating and delightful if you skilfully play out your line. Madame Yvette Guilbert's hints in this direction will be awaited with eager interest. And we shall even more eagerly await the irresistible woman of forty who is going to push the *debutante* still further into the background and make her daughter's burden yet heavier to bear. It is an awful thought that there must be the inevitable reaction some day, and then what a flood of bread-and-butter schoolgirls will swamp society.

As the season wears on it occurs to one that nothing new in the way of social excitement is ever invented nowadays. Year after year we work ourselves up to the same events with monotonous regularity. We go to the Derby, the Oaks, Ascot, and Goodwood. We drive to Ranelagh and Hurlingham to certain matches, we attend so many concerts, and we go to the Opera. Now, why does not someone think of something quite new for us to do, something that would provide us with an expansive topic of conversation for some weeks in advance, that would give us an opportunity of dressing well, of gambling to taste ; something fresher than horse-racing, something, if possible, that would excite general interest and would yet have its exclusive side, and, naturally, something that would take us out of town. It sounds a "large order" ; but after all there was not always a Henley week, there was not always Ascot, and polo and croquet were not always to be found at Hurlingham and Ranelagh. Clearly it has been possible to evolve new means of amusement in the past. We ought to be even more resourceful now.

"EN VOYAGE."

Dedicated without Permission to the Prettiest Girl on Board.

II.

We drove to the station to say good-bye to some of our Egyptian passengers. We had to fight our way off the platform through an apalling smell of cooking which, emanating from the kitchen of the dining-car, considerably hindered traffic on the station platform. This accomplished we walked back to the town calling en route to our steamer at a large Japanese shop opposite to the one I have already named. We were rewarded by a sight of some very beautiful examples of Japanese work, cabinets, screens and furniture. Then somewhat weary with sight-seeing we returned aboard for dinner, finding coaling in full swing, and consequently every port and door closed. However our walk ashore had given us an appetite and in spite of the heat in the saloon we did justice to an excellent dinner.

Finished the evening with a very pleasant row round the harbour and turned in about midnight, coaling being practically completed. A good night, troubled once by a solitary mosquito, which, I think, in a frenzied struggle I must have slain.

DECEMBER 14.

The 'Hesiri' with the mails from Brindisi came alongside about 7-30 a.m. and at 10-30 we got under weigh. The Canal is as uninteresting from any but an engineering or commercial point of view as it ever is. The most interesting spots are the railway stations on the banks, and the patches of fertility in the desert.

When night came on the lighting of the electric projector was, as usual, a source of much interest and a little crowd of passengers assembled at the break-water on the fore deck. It was a chilly night, with a cold easterly wind blowing, and I was not sorry when dinner came to lend a counter attraction to that of the deck.

DECEMBER 15.

Suez was passed in the early morning, and I turned out to find our steamer speeding down the gulf, with the jagged mountains of Sinai to port and the highland of the Egyptian shore to starboard. It is difficult to conceive of prettier colouring than that of the coast line of the Gulf of Suez, especially in the early morning and evening, and it was a moving panorama of delight to one of our lady passengers who sketched, and sketched well, the coast line so long as it was in sight.

I think I might digress here and give a few notes on my fellow voyagers.

From Marseilles we had brought several passengers bound for Egypt, amongst them a Baronet, distinguished as a keen yachtsman—and a real good sort. A young Prince, going out for his health, was also with us, a very nice looking boy who showed his wisdom by monopolizing the prettiest girl on board. We were also blessed with the company of a most charming elderly man—a distinguished General—going out to visit his old regiment.

Two political cranks were also of our party. One going out to take a leading part in the deliberations of a body, whose power for good might be great were it but guided in the right channels.

However one may sympathise with the Aryan Brother, it is difficult for the ordinary man, with any knowledge of India, to realise the possibility of an India governed by Indians, which this mild firebrand preached as the end and aim of his labours, and it is more difficult still to realize that a man, the best years of whose life have been spent in the Indian Civil Service, who has taken Government pay, and no mean pay, can be pardoned by his fellow countrymen for preaching a doctrine which would eventually lead to our renunciation of India nor that a man, who is sincere in his cry of India for the Indians would train his own son for the Indian Civil Service.

Our other political crank, an M.P., a Pro-Boer and also an earnest enthusiast of India for the Indians.

Another ex-M.P. we had with us, a man of short stature—which he increased by high heeled shoes—but large of mind, an encyclopædia of information on almost any topic, when he could secure an audience. An unattractive personality perhaps, but a man who gives freely to charity, and a sportsman as he took 10 tickets in a seven consecutive days' sweep on the run.

I must not forget 'Ophelia' who would wander up and down the deck alone, singing softly to herself and looking as if she badly missed her bunch of wildflowers. I was told by others that she was clever and a good talker. I daresay they are right.

C—B—was also with us—a name which is a household word in Bombay. One of the best.

Of our Captain I need not say much. Apart from his official duties his time seemed to be chiefly spent in cooing to and photographing babies. Passengers assured me that his conversation was a series of puns and riddles. An excellent man doubtless in his way, and I can only hope that after his retirement he may live out a long balance of days with an appreciative audience round him, who will shriek with laughter at an ancient riddle and hold their aching sides at a senile pun.

In the Purser we had a treasure. If anything could be done by him for the care of a passenger it was done. Nothing was a trouble to him, and the whole of his department ran without a hitch, the only complaint one could make was that the chef was not a good hand at soups.

The 'Auld Scots Engineer' was a bit of a down character, but quite tame. I was told that he used to be perpetually ragged in the smoking-room on a previous voyage. Some youngster would come in and hand him the tin lid of a tobacco box and a piece of brown paper, for instance,—with the remark, 'Here chief, go and patch your boilers.'

Talking of engineer, an old story comes to my mind of a passenger, ventriloquially inclined, who being taken below by the chief engineer, emitted a grating noise at each beat of the engines which seemed to proceed from somewhere in the neighbourhood of the crank pit. The second was on watch, and after an examination in which he found nothing wrong had his doubts as to the passenger, and noting that when the latter disappeared into the stokehold in the wake of the chief the grating ceased, he took his stand on the middle platform with a large oilcan and on the jesting passenger passing beneath, emptied the contents on his head with the caustic remark, "I guess, I've stopped that rattle now."

Amongst our passengers was an old friend of mine who had a rather thin time. To begin with he had left the one girl behind him with a two years separation in prospect; while during the voyage when he was not lossing money on the daily sweeps, he seemed to be pleasantly occupying his time in having teeth pulled out by the ship's doctor. He was blessed also as far as Port Said, with a stable companion whose sole luggage consisted of a suit of pyjamas.

A charming Scotch lady was also with us, who delighted the eye by the neatness and prettiness of her dress when she came on deck. This however was not often, for she was such a bad sailor that, as her husband remarked, she came on deck when the anchor dropped and went below again when it was hauled up.

Our Doctors were changed at Port Said. Our own we had hardly seen, as a sea had caught him and carried him across the forward end of the bridge deck, in the Gulf of Lions. He fetched up in the fore rigging to the damage of his patterns.

The Doctor of the 'Hesiri' joined us at Port Said, and from thence onward I was at his table. From the date of his joining, I do not think we had a quiet meal. His talk was so unusal that at times the lady on his right had to turn round to him with the remark, 'Now Doctor, stop talking and finish your dinner."

His subjects of conversation were many, but he was never tired of descanting on the delight of dining in the Saloon of a big steamer after the little "Hesiri," and would tell us pathetically how he had watched the passengers at meals, when lying alongside in the small boat, and envied the light and the society.

The Doctor was most artistic and his description of the scenery among the Ionian Islands en route from Brindisi to Port Said made one wish to do the trip. In addition to being an able narrator, our Doctor was an artist of some skill. Apropos of his ability with the brush, he told us that he had an artist friend to whom he used to show his efforts to be met generally by the remark, "Oh yes, old chap, very good. Kiss Mummy." The "Kiss Mummy" style seemed to me one of the ablest description I have heard of that painstaking, but spiritless and missive style, which one so often meets. In justice to the Doctor, however, it was not a good description of his style which was distinctly strong.

I think that it was the Doctor who told us that he overheard a characteristic conversation between two stewards down his alleyway :—

"Had any breakfast this morning, Jim?"

"No, not a drop!"

Writing of the Doctor leads me on to a lady passenger, Miss R—

This young woman was quiet and Scotch, with a fund of humour which was extremely entertaining.

She was generally, when down to meals, sparring with the Doctor, and I well remember one evening at dinner, when they were swapping names of long diseases, or rather long names of diseases.

Miss R—got as far as Cerebal Meningitis and the Doctor capped it. Then the lady went across the table and with a strong Scotch accent asked "Doctor how would you treat so and so," giving a long name which sounded distinctly Latin and disease. The Doctor wound his brain through two courses searching his store of Materia Medica and was on the point of giving it up, when his antagonist quietly remarked: "If I were you, I should drink it, it's the name of an Italian wine." The laugh was right up against the Medico. This particular young lady wore warm costumes on board the steamer, and I longed to know what entrancing raiment she would appear in at her journey's end.

Blarney was the basis of the conversation of an Irish friend of mine at the same table, and it seemed to me he was getting almost out of an Irisman's depth one evening when I heard him promise the winning ticket in next day's sweep to no less than three ladies.

DECEMBER 16th.

To resume our voyage: A quiet day, uneventful, except for the passing Northward of an old friend of mine the s.s. 'Maratta'—which one of our passenger afterwards described to me as the neatest, cleanest and most taking looking steamer he had ever seen. Harlands Wolf to the fore. They can turn out a handsome model when they are paid for it.

DECEMBER 17TH.

Another uneventful day, calm sea, warm but not oppressive temperature.

DECEMBER 18TH.

In the early morning could see the houses of Mocha on the Arabian Coast, with apparently a tall light. Passed Perim, going through the wide channel to the West-ward, about 8-30 a.m.

The Rock scenery approaching Aden was magnificent, and we rounded to in the Harbour about 3-30 p.m. To our great delight we were allowed to land, As until we ascend we had been uncertain as to quarantine restrictions.

G and I took two ladies ashore and by dint of a little bribing and a free use of my small stock of Hindustani, I persuaded one of our Somali boys to dash ashore and secure the best available gharry—a little light Victoria, which cramped though, it was, took us out at a very good pace to the Tanks.

What an arid waste the place is. A few stunted shrubs and then nothing but Volcanic Rock and Sand.

We passed through the fine gorge in the Rocks about a mile and a half from the landing stage and then below us was the second town of Aden with a disproportionately large jail and the usual number of begging native children. Through the town we went our wheels scraping the mud guards at every turn and just outside we halted at the Tanks.

These were most interesting—Natural recesses in the rocks, enlarged and cemented, taking the surface drainage from a large expanse of rocky hill side all were dry, the only available water being drawn from wells. The well keepers denied that we should taste the water, which my companions did, finding it rather warm and somewhat brakish.

A climb up some breakneck steps brought us to the largest of all the tanks, containing if I remember rightly upwards of 5 million gallons when full, but like the rest at that time absolutely dry.

A pleasant drive back, after we had shaken off the beggars brought us down to the port as evening was falling. Our lady friends were very interested in the natives, the camels with their water carts, and particularly so, I think, in the fat tailed sheep from a housekeeping point of view.

In the return journey the evening light was most beautiful, throwing a faint purple tinge over the bare rocks and the colouring in the entrance of the gorge, through which the roadway winds, was magnificent, shades of red: yellow and purple, which I wish I could have reproduced with a brush.

After light refreshments supplied by Messrs. Cowasjee Dinthaw and Co., we went aboard, distinctly ready for dinner.

We found we had missed a great tamasha being the arrival on board of the Sultan of some district, near Aden who came out to the ship escorted by a very numerous retinue, most of whom, were, perhaps fortunately, not travelling with us. However we had the Sultan, his son, his Prime Minister another official and a native retainer to take on to Bombay. Most of them were established in a couple of cabins on the main deck forward when they impregnated the atmosphere with the scent of attar of roses and other things to the vast delight of their neighbours! The suite would spend most of their day in the Smoking Room and were not exactly ornamental. The Sultan and his son were neatly dressed and clean but the Prime Minister had the appearance of a very low caste Bombay servant who had been out of work some time. A dirty dress, no stockings and filthy shoes, untied and gaping.

However, after the first day or so, we got used to them and they proved peaceable and orderly. The Body-Guard spent its time sleeping in the well aft and did not make any attempt to run one of its many knives and swords into members of the crew.

We left Aden about 7 p. m.

December 19th.

Calm, fine, light head wind. During the latter part of the voyage I dept on deck and the sunrises, particularly coming down the Red Sea were beautiful. The dawning light, then a glow in the East, a golden light among the clouds, and up sprang the Sun, a vivid globe of golden fire.

December 20th.

Calm, fine light head wind.

December 21st.

A few showers of rain, strong head wind, ship pitching a little.

As there had been a dearth of entertainments on board, we thought we must at least try get up a concert. A great consultation was held as to whether it should take place on deck or in the Dinner Saloon. Against the deck it was argued that with the strong wind blowing the voices would not be heard, while the principal argument against the Dinner Saloon was that, with the sea in its present condition, the attendance would be meagre in the extreme.

Bumpy sea reminds one of the Bombay Lady who sailing back from a tiffin party at Hog Island in a small yacht, was very nervous every time she heeled ever and ejaculated "Oh please make it flatter."

But to return to the concert. Eventually it was decided to hold it on deck—I do not think that 10 yards from the piano anything could be heard, but we had a full house and everyone expressed their pleasurs and said they had thoroughly enjoyed it.

One artists were not numerous, but they were—some of them—very good.

A chellei solo, "Die Bode Grenadiere" was to my mind the best items on the programme and with the usual vocalist who said he could sing and could'nt, and another who said he could'nt but could, we eventually wound up with "Have you ever seen an oyster walk upstairs" sung inimitably. You may never see it, but it is worth hearing, well sung. The Tame Sultan was brought out by a distinguished military man to listen to the concert, and sat stolidly through it, afterwords however expressing great satisfaction.

And so to bed.

December 22nd.

A day of paying bills and packing, also a wet night.

December 53rd,

On being turned off my mattress on deck about 5-45 a. m, the first objects to catch my eye were one of our Political travellers and his daughter in full shore-going rig, ready to land and be garlanded. I expect the lady in question had enough of garlands and Attar of Roses during the next fortnight to last a lifetime.

As we were getting close up to Bombay, the Harbour looking very well in the early morning light, I thought it well to shave and bathe and was much insulted by the Doctor who hailed me as I came up from my bath with the remark "Hello" I'm so glad to see another man unshaved and dirty." I remonstrated with him and he apologised explaining that he was somewhat short sighted and himself had had tumbled out of bed into his clothes, unwashed, unshaven and unshorn being waked from sleep by a quartermaster with the remark "Medical Officer at the gangway Sir, After hasty breakfast ashore once more, somewhat sleepy I confess.

At the Ballard Pier I found that a kind friend had sent an estimable Parsee to meet me, to the latter I handed my keys and my Customs declaration and drove off to the Yacht Club thus ending an uneventful but very pleasant passage.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. Justice ASTON.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

613-04—Thakurdas and Co—Velji Soonderji and Co vs Sorabhai Vajeshunker and others—Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

681-04—Dharamsi and Co—Jewraj Hurjewan vs Maneckbai widow and another Mansuklal—J and H and Little and Co—Part heard by Tyabjee and J.

721-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard

660—98—Nanu H and Co—Haridas Canji and another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

470-05—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Maganlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person

716-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibboy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kaliandas Ramji—Daphtary F and D

809-05—Craigie L and O—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquesetion Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji.

Long Causes.

142-06—Smetham B and N—Gunput Budhoji Thuker vs Bhau Budhaji Thakur-Dikeshit and D

156-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayama Vurkote vs Purshotum Huri Rande—Paghavaya and B (For postponement)

865-05—Kanga and P. Hardatrai Nandram and another vs. Shariffbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

557-05—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vundrawandas Bhaisett vs Premchund Roychund and others—Thakurdas and Co

817-05—Payne and Co—Tricumoss Canji and others vs. the Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Madak and Co.

844-05—Mulji and N—Koreji Purshotum and others vs. Josei Jagannath Dewji and others.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes," is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The trough of low pressure still extends into the Bay and is well to the South of its usual position. The Bombay monsoon is again appearing in Rajputana and has given some heavy rain in Bombay and the Deccan but less than yesterday in South India. The local disturbance is still affecting the extreme north. The Bay monsoon has extended into the Eastern Punjab but is weaker than usual in North-East India. In Burma the rainfall has been nearly general and moderate in amount on the Coast and local in the interior. Mergui reports three inches Tavoy four, Moulmein three and Maymyo one and a half. The clouds have increased slightly and the skies are now moderately to heavily overcast. The temperature has fallen but is still normal or in slight excess. In Eastern Bengal and Assam and Bengal light rain has fallen locally, the chief amount being are Jalpaiguri three inches. The clouds have decreased considerably in North-East India and the skies have become only lightly to moderately overcast. The temperature has fallen slightly in North-Eastern Bengal, while it continues in excess elsewhere.

In the United Provinces a few falls have occurred and in the Punjab has been light local rain and in the Central Provinces, light to moderate nearly general rain. Bareilly and Saugor report two inches, Khandwa and Akola one. The clouds have increased in Rajputana and Gujarat and the skies are again heavily overcast in the former area, except in the Northern districts. They are moderately to heavily overcast in the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces. The air has become damper in the Punjab and Rajputana. The temperature has risen in the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and Gujarat and is in large excess in North-West India except in the extreme north. The greatest excess is eleven degrees at Bikanir.

On the West Coast and in the North West Deccan the precipitation has been nearly general and moderately heavy with a few small amounts in the interior of South India. Ratnagiri had one and a half inches Goa and Mormugao two, Karwar, Mercara and Mangalore three, Calicut and Cochin one and a half, Malegaon three and Aurangabad four. The temperature has risen and is now normal or slightly in defect over the whole Peninsula. The skies are still completely overcast on the Konkan Coast and moderately overcast elsewhere.

Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma Coast, in the Central Provinces, on the West Coast and local rain in the interior of Burma, North-East India and the Deccan, and a few falls in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and the interior of South India and and North-East Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton prospects continue unfavourable. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhatinda Bright. no sign of rain, Drought still continues.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton healthy Food-grains doing well.

Delhi.—Mors rain wanted generally, Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food grains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants could scarcely look better. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Has every appearnce of a continued fall. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton healthy. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Alternately cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Wadhwan.—Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhawnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Rain general over district. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourising and continue to show more improvement. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects gerally good.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Continues cloudy. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Bellary.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts	Fort, In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	22	23	21	80	23	77	20	96
Thursday 19th July 1903	0	30	0	30	2	09	0	57
Total	22	53	22	10	25	86	21	53
Total fall to 19th July '05	21	57	21	75	21	59	17	06
Total fall to 19th July '04	28	36	31	54	31	29	24	06

CUMBALLA HILL RAINFALL.

From July 18th to July 19th 1906.	Total from June 1st to July 19th 1906.	Total from June 1st to July 19th 1904.	Total from June 1st to July 19th 1905.
0·11	19·02	29·95	17·63

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, JULY 19TH.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND. Directions.	WIND. Average hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June date.
Bushire	29·469	ENE	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·00
Jask	29·480	SE	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	—0·06
Muscat	29·449	E	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·15
Aden	29·691	SW	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·01
Lahore	29·425	Calm	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·23	2·42	—2·87
Sirsa	29·393	WSW	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·16	—1·73
Delhi	29·446	W	6	84·2	71·6	91	....	7·78	—1·03
Agra	29·446	SW	4	80·0	73·9	95	....	6·46	—2·56
Cawnpore	29·453	Calm	6	82·9	76·7	91	....	11·32	+2·19
Allahabad	29·451	ENE	6	82·6	77·0	82	....	6·26	—5·92
Jhansi	29·471	W	4	85·2	77·1	96	....	10·75	—2·06
Jacobabad	29·436	S	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—0·72
Karachi	29·499	W	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	—1·41
Jeypore	29·434	WNW	13	95·7	81·1	60	....	6·18	—1·42
Ajmere	29·464	W	21	92·4	79·5	71	0·10	10·43	+3·54
Deesa	29·464	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	4·13	—3·33
Ahmedabad	29·503	WSW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	11·58	—1·80
Bhuj	29·508	W	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	5·23	—0·64
Jamnagar	29·519	SW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	8·36	—1·06
Dwarka	29·523	WSW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	5·97	....
Rajkot	29·540	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	0·12	4·57	—8·09
Bhavnagar Para.	29·537	Calm	19	96·6	81·5	68	....	8·82	+1·64
Veraval	29·534	NW	33	85·6	82·7	80	0·09	8·44	+0·24
Neemuch	29·497	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	....	10·45	+1·06
Indore	29·520	NW	17	86·1	73·1	78	....	19·34	+8·04
Saugor	29·474	WSW	17	81·4	74·6	80	....	21·65	+4·66
Jubbulpore	29·448	W	8	82·9	74·3	87	9·02	24·72	+4·78
Hoshangabad	29·503	WSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	....	13·81	—1·51
Khandwa	29·515	NW	13	85·2	74·6	84	....	10·97	+0·42
Raipur	29·422	W	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·10	12·12	—1·70
Nagpur	29·445	NNW	15	85·2	75·5	79	3·12	26·41	+9·49
Amraoti	29·499	W	1	85·6	72·8	91	0·05	13·68	+1·04
Akola	29·497	W	12	86·0	73·3	67	....	10·85	—0·31
Surat	29·541	SSE	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·15	10·75	—8·85
Malegaon	29·539	WSW	16	85·9	73·3	76	....	5·60	—1·66
Bombay	29·574	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	1·76	20·35	—16·08
Poona	29·570	WSW	24	84·6	71·3	82	0·18	10·68	+2·20
Ahmednagar	29·558	SW	17	87·9	79·2	69	0·13	8·05	+1·20
Aurangabad	29·551	WSW	22	87·8	71·0	78	0·20	10·63	....
Sholapur	29·549	SW	23	94·2	75·0	69	0·57	6·16	—?·48
Ratnagiri	29·635	NNW	10	85·8	78·4	83	1·51	47·60	—3·25
Bijapur	29·592	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	0·52	6·19	+1·45
Belgaum	29·628	WSW	23	79·3	68·3	81	1·16	9·94	—3·38
Mormugao	29·668	N	11	87·5	80·4	78	3·25	42·03	+0·01
Karwar	29·667	WNW	7	85·7	77·5	88	3·07	45·70	—13·20
Mangalore	29·695	WNW	4	85·4	74·4	86	0·92	47·20	—11·01
Calicut	29·695	Calm	5	86·7	76·2	90	1·12	36·45	—15·38
Cochin	29·721	SE	M	86·3	73·2	86	0·83	33·81	—7·51
Bangalore	29·756	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	0·33	5·63	+1·30
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·614	W	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	11·68	+3·91
Mansulipatam	29·572	WNW	7	89·0	77·1	87	1.50	12·33	+4·30
Bellary	29·676	WSW	13	97·0	75·7	60	0·71	6·02	+3·43
Cuddapah	29·653	W	G	96·2	80·9	60	0·61	10·15	+4·64
Madras	29·655	SW	7	99·0	77·0	58	0·1?	4·13	+0·12
Coimbatore	29·724	NW	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	0·26	—2·04
Trichinopoly	29·709	W	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	2·73	+0·64
Nagapatam	29·695	NW	11	101·4	81·5	53	0·32	2·80	+0·33
Colombo	29·788	SW	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	4·81	—6·66

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly at Masulipatam, Sholapur Akola, Nagpur. Raipur, Jubbelpore, Jaipur, Cawnpore Ajmer and Delhi and by small amounts elsewhere,

Winds are cyclonic at Raipur and Masulipatam north-easterly to south-easterly at Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Calicut and south-westerly to north-weasterly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 9° in defect at Malegaon, Hyderabad (Deccan), Coimbatore and Trichinopoly and 5° to 13° in excess at Ahmednagar, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Neemuch, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Deesa, Karachi, Jhansi, Allahabad, Agra, Lahore and Sirsa; minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Ahmedabad, Deesa, Jhansi, Agra and Sirsa. The highest temperature in the shade was 114° at Jocobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—Thirty-two stations report rain, the imporant falls being 3·94" at Aurangabad, 3·27" at Mangalore, 3·10" at Karwar, 2·90" at Malegaon, 2·40" at Mormugao and between one and two inches at Colombo, Cochin, Calicut, Ratnagiri, Akola, Khandwa and Saugor.

Weather.—The abnormal chart and the cyclonic circulation of winds at Raipur and Masulipatam indicate the existence of a depression to the east-north-east of Masulipatam in the Bay. Weather all over the country lying to the south of latitude 24°, is at present slightly affected by the disturbance and seems to be favourable for rain over the greater part of the country affected by it. Conditions are favourable for more or less heavy rain to the north of Mangalore up to Bombay.

N. LESLIE
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

INCREASED INSURANCE RATES.

Result of the Colaba Fires.

APPLICATION OF PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS.

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. A. M. Tod. Esq., Chairman of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, from the Secretary of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association :—

I am desired by the Committee of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association to address you in reference to your increase in the tariff rates of insurance on Piece-Goods.

The Committee have given their best consideration to the matter and they have come to the conclusion that the increase is not justified by any necessity or exigency of the case so far as the merchandise in which the members of this Association deal is concerned; and the Committee have no doubt that if the matter is again reconsidered by your Board in the light of the observations we make below, you will come to the same view as that entertained by them.

In the first place so far as the Committee can judge, the only reason which has apparently induced your Board to increase the present rates of insurance is the series of fires which have unfortunately recently occurred in the cotton yards and godowns at Colaba and which have no doubt created calls on the Insurance Companies for payment of very large sums of money within a very short period. Our Committee whilst commiserating with your Board in these mishaps, cannot help differing from you in the reasoning upon which the increase is attempted to be justified. It would not be consonant with all ideas of justice, equity or good conscience to tax one branch of the trade, with a higher rate of insurance, because a series of fires have occurred in the case of another commodity of a trade which from its very nature is more susceptible to such accidents. Such an action, apart from other reasons, is in itself a deterrent to trade, and the Committee feel confident that your Board will do nothing so as to hamper a trade which our Association has the honour to represent and which forms one of the largest and most important factors of the commerce of Bombay.

Apart from any consideration arising from the series of disasters from the recent fires at Coloba, the Committee submit there is nothing in the situation of the places in which the piece-goods are stored or in the nature of these goods themselves which can justify or render the proposed increase necessary. The warehousing of and dealings with these goods are by far more favourably placed in every respect than the raw cotton in which these fires have occurred. In the Piece-Goods Markets there are a Fire Brigade as well as fire-appliances and hydrant services ready and available at all times to check any accident of that nature, and no fire of any consequence has ever occurred in the premises in which these piece-goods are stored or kept. In fact on the very ground of their being so well looked after, as can be said of no others merchandise in Bombay, the committee are of opinion that these goods should be more favourably treated and their rate of insurance should be proportionately reduced. The Committee learn that the Insurance Companies generally accept risks on large chawls where there are cooking ranges from 20, 25 and upwards in number without any corresponding safe-guards against fire, at lower rates. If this is true, then it is surprising that piece-goods which are by far better protected and looked after against risks of fire, should not only be charged a higher rate, but that it should be suggested that such rate should be still further increased.

The increase is also unwarranted by the results of insurance monies paid during the last 10 years. It will appear from the figures given in the the table below mentioned that the Insurance Companies have had to pay much less during the last 5 years than what they had to pay during the period of 5 years preceding it.

Year.	Number of Fires.	Amount of Loss.
1895/96	130	20,41,571
1896/97	122	18,76,662
1897/98	130	19,98,464
1898/99	116	23,61,915
1899/1900	91	4,41,699
		67,19,311
1900/01	76	1,99,955
1901/02	62	11,59,233
1902/03	80	6,17,834
1903/04	78	10,94,563
1904/05	88	22,11,462
		52,83,047

Date of fire.	Name of Street.	Amount of Loss.
31st Dec. 1900	Pinjari Street	Rs. 33,000
3rd March 1901	" "	" 22,150
30th April 1902	Janjiker Street	" 21,500
20th Nov. 1902	Samset Street	" 1,76,100
6th Sept. 1904	Kalbadevi Road	" 16,000
14th Nov. 1904	Shaik Memon Street	" 80,000
2nd March 1905	Abdul Reheman Street	" 41,000
		3,10,750

The above statistic is taken from the Municipal records and it clearly shows that whilst during the period between 1895 and 1899 your Companies had to provide for a loss of Rs. 8,719,311, they had not to pay for more than Rs. 5,283,047 during the next decade of 5 years which was nearly 60 per cent less. The number of fires was in the same proportion also less.

During the last 5 years the only loss which the Insurance Companies have had to pay in respect of fires occurring in the neighbourhood of the places where the business in piece-goods is carried on, does not exceed Rs. 310750 as will appear from the following table :—taken from Municipal Reports of these years. It will be observed that this loss represents a very small proportion of the amount which the Insurance Companies have had to pay during that period as shown in the previous table.

Another inconsistent feature in the proposed increase is the fact that for the set of houses and properties situate on the other side of the road only about 15 feet distant from the premises, where business in piece goods is carried on, the increase in the rate of insurance is only 4 Ans per cent whereas you increase 8 Ans per cent in the case of piece-goods notwithstanding the fact that there is an ample service of fire Brigade appliances and hydrants against fires in the Markets where they are stored. The Committee submit that in such cases a lower rate of Insurance ought really to be charged by way of encouragement to insurers in keeping and maintaining efficient services against outburst of fire.

Under these circumstances our Committee trust that your Board will on re-consideration not only cancel the increase on piece-goods Shops and Godowns and also on properties surrounding the Markets but also reduce the rate of insurance at present charged.

DACOITY IN THANA DISTRICT.

In the High Court, yesterday, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of the appeals of Bargo Hulia and seven others, who had been convicted by Mr. C. C. Dutt, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, of committing dacoity, when armed with weapons, in the house of Hari Kunbi, in the village of Kamdoni, and sentenced each to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused stated to the judges, in the course of their petitions, that there was enmity between Hari Kunbi and the people of the village about a field, and Hari mentioned the names of the accused, who were poor people. The fact was, that Hari was not a big, wealthy, or monied man, and the accused would not have got anything by committing the dacoity in his house. The foreman of the jury having announced a verdict of guilty, Mr. Dutt remarked that he considered a sentence of seven years sufficient in the case, and therefore, he need not send the case up to the Sessions Judge. Accused were sentenced accordingly. Their lordships, on perusing the papers, summarily dismissed the petitions.

Another matter was decided by the same Bench of Judges yesterday. It was a report from Mr. G. D. Panse, District Magistrate of Kanara, in which he requested their lordships that the conviction and sentence of Joti Babu Dhangar be set aside. Mr. Subrao V. Kalawar, Second Class Magistrate of Mundgod, had convicted Joti of grazing cattle belonging to his mother-in-law, Bhagi, in reserve-forest No. 22, contrary to Section 426 of the Penal Code, and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 5, or in default, to rigorous imprisonment for seven days. Mr. Panse submitted that the conviction and sentence under the Penal Code section were illegal. The main ingredient to constitute an offence under it was wanting: it did not appear that the accused committed the offence with intent to cause wrongful loss or damage. As the forests happened to be under re-adjustment at the time, it could not be proved affirmatively against the accused that he knew of certain rights having been abridged under the Forest Act. Therefore, a prosecution under the Forest Act was bound to fail. Acting upon the District Magistrate's recommendation, their lordships set aside the conviction, and ordered the refunding of the fine, if paid.

BY THE WAY.

ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL.

ST. MICHAEL, CORNHILL, into the rectory of which the Bishop of London has just induced his old headmaster, is particularly associated with the indefatigable antiquary, John Stow, to whom we owe our knowledge of mediæval London. This church has always been famous for its bells, which were anciently rung by the citizens to scare the fiends in thunderstorms. During one of these tempests "an ugly shapen sight appeared" to the ringers, "for fear whereof they all fell down, and lay as dead." Stow, who was born in the parish, naively corroborates the story by saying that he had "'oft seen certain stones scrat as with a lyon's claw." The steeple of St. Michael's is a fair imitation, rebuilt by Wren, of the glorious tower of Magdalen College, Oxford.

DR. COWEN, AND THE POPULAR TASTE IN MUSIC.

Dr. F. H. Cowen, who has been conducting the Handel Festival at the Crystal Palace, has been giving his views to *Great Thoughts* upon the popular taste in music as evinced to-day:

"There has been an enormous progress during the last thirty years," said Dr. Cowen, "and more especially so during the last ten years. Whether the demand has created the supply, or vice versa, I don't know, though I am inclined to think it is of natural growth. And in nothing has music so much progressed of late years as in the orchestra, which is now so much to the front. In Dr. Cowen's young days there were very few orchestral societies; now they are spread all over the country.

THE CLASSES.

To the question in what class he thought the appreciation of good music most progressed Dr. Cowen repled, "The middleclasses": With the very upper classes it is only the fashion of the moment that appeals—the popular tenor, the newest prima-donna. There is no greater appreciation of serious music *per se* among the upper ten than ever there was. It is among the middle-class people, who can only afford their shilling or half-crown that you find the highest level maintained; despised Brixton or Surbiton has far more real taste in them than the whole of Mayfair and Belgravia put together. The lower classes, Dr. Cowen added, are in the same backward state as the upper, but with them he believes it is a matter of education.

THE SONGS OF TO-DAY.

Dr. Cowen lamented the "immense amount of poor stuff" in the way of songs going about nowadays: As a rule, the music-halls are mainly responsible for the popular song of the moment. Music is now passing through a very great transition stage. . . . My own opinion is that this phase will not last long, and then there will be a wonderful recrudescence of simple music. It is the same thing in all forms of art—painting, literature. I don't say it is all decadent, but the tendency is distinctly that way, though the tendency of decadent literature is to be absolutely filthy, which, of course, is not possible in music. Church music, Dr. Cowen thinks, is decidedly improving; choirs are often better trained than they used to be. He does not believe, however, that the composition of church music is on the upward grade.

WELL-TO-DO-INDIANS.

The richest Indians in the United States are the Osages, in the territory of Oklahoma's north-east corner, south of Kansas, and west of the Cherokee nation. They are not only the richest Indians, but they are the richest community *per capita* on the globe. The interest at 5 per cent. on the £1,662,000 held in turst for them by the United States Government, and the revenue which they obtain from grazing lands and their royalties on oil and gas amount to £140 a year for each man, woman, and child of the nineteen hundred members of the tribe, which means two or three times that much per family. In addition, many individual members of the tribe have good-sized incomes from homesteads and farms.

TOBACCO AND BLINDNESS.

The most important fact at present known with regard to a definitely injurious effect traceable to tobacco is, according to Mr. Carter, its tendency to produce blindness: In common, I believe with every other ophthalmic surgeon, I have now seen a great number of cases in which habitual smokers have suffered from a definite form of gradually increasing failure of vision, attended by characteristic symptoms dependent upon manifest changes in the optic nerves, and always curable if taken in time by the *total* abandonment of tobacco, but always leading to complete and hopeless blindness if tobacco in any form were continued. It is not very uncommon to find, Mr. Carter adds, that tobacco-poisoning is complicated by alcoholism, "and the resulting wrecks of humanity are very piteous to see."

SEARCH BY LORD ELGIN AND LORD BRUCE.

Lord Elgin and the present Lord Bruce recently visited the Abbey—which is being restored—and in the presence only of the master of works and the foreman mason searched the family vault of the Bruces. The search proved that the vault was empty, but about a foot below the pavement a large stone was discovered. It is believed that beneath it the heart will be found. The story of the duel is a tradition in the neighbourhood. Insulted by Sir Edward Sackville, in a public place, Lord Bruce challenged his detractor, and the two gentlemen repaired to the Low Countries to fight out the quarrel. The conflict was fierce, and Bruce was mortally wounded. He was burried in the great Church of Bergen, but ere he expired he begged his comrades to take his heart back to Scotland and lay it in the old Abbey at Culross.

AN EARLY MISSION OF SIR EDWARD CLARKE.

It may be appropriately recalled at the moment (writes a correspondent) that the first political service rendered by the latest Parliamentary victim to Chamberlainism had Woodstock for its scene: In the first week of February 1874 Lord Randolph Churchill had issued his address to the Woodstock electors, and was to address them from the platform. Suddenly seize by stage-fright in its acutest form, he utterly failed, and it seemed as this Liberal opponent—Mr. G. C. Brodrick afterwards Warden of Merton—might really carry the day. In despair the local managers implored the Conservative headquarters to send down at once someone who could speak and, if necessary pen any document incidental to the electoral period. Forthwith there appeared on the scene Mr. Clarke, then a young barrister not so long since on the Parliamentary staff of the old *Morning Herald* and *Standard*. More recently he had done much effective speaking at local meetings of the Church Defence Institution. Hence his choice for the Woodstock mission and his recognition in years to come by Lord Randolph Churchill as his own Parliamentary father.

OTHER MEN, OTHER CUSTOMS.

The "Prensa," the great Argentine newspaper, has a way of putting a sensation on the Market that beats anything that the yellowest journal ever devised in the way of "scare heads." It has at its offices what a correspondent of the "Graphic" describes as a 5,000-horse power steam-operated siren, which is one of the institutions of Buenos Ayres. "Whenever there is an appalling disaster—the death of a crowned head or other event of world-wide interest—whoop! goes the 'Prensa's' siren. A dence of a row, up and down the scale, a defiant shriek, a gurgling groan, for a varying period, according to the importance of the event the horrid din resounds throughout the city. The local Government exacts a fine for this performance. $100 per minute, I believe, with a minimum of $200." The fine, of course, is paid without question. It is, of course, only on great occasions that this takes place. "I heard the siren go the other afternoon for the first time, when the news came through from San Francisco. Within a few minutes the Avenida, in the neighbourhood of the 'Prensa office' and even the Plaza Mayo, was packed with an excited crowd awaiting the circulation of the news. The evening papers followed suit, in feable style, by letting of bombs and for the rest of the afternoon the town was a perfect pandemonium."

THE REVIVAL OF LANGUAGES.

Language revivals, of which the Gaelic League movement in Ireland is only the latest, are among the most striking features of the last hundred years of European history, during which, as a writer in the New York "Messsenger" points out, no less than nine almost forgotten tongues have been added to the literary and official languages of Europe—Greek, Roumanian, Bulgarian, Servian, Magyar, Czech, Finnish, Norsk, and Flemish. These nine languages are now used by 50,000,000 people. At the beginning of the nineteenth century "French, English, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Russian, Turkish, Dutch, Danish, and Swedish were the only languages recognised as ther in an official or literary sense.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE EXPENSIVE DETAIL.

IF one thing more than another illustrates the charming irrationalism of dress as distinguished from the rationalism of mere clothes, it is the comfortable belief of the fashionably dressed woman that she has followed the fashion because it is such a sensible one. This statement may or may not meet with credulity. It was not difficult to belive, for instance, when woman took to wrapping up her throat with a knitted silk comforter, towards the end of last winter, that she did so because "when her throat was warm she felt warm all over." One wondered a little it is true, that she had not thought of this a year or two ago, when the transparent yoke was the fashion and nothing but a string of pearls stood between the most delicate throat and the most cutting east wind. One wondered also what were the feelings of the poor, whose clothing, when charitable, is allowed to follow no fashion, on seeing the throats of the mighty swathed in the very unbecoming article which carried out in red wool, perhaps, instead of in knitting silk, had been their traditional gift for many Christmases.

THE COMFORTER.

No doubt the new comforter, made *chic* by the addition of a fascinating fringe, was a sensible innovation, and of course, it is of no consequence that it was originally intended only for the motoring lady. But one may ask why the comforter is such a sensible wrap when the weather is no longer cold. For the knitted comforter of three months ago has grown, literally, into the long shoulder scarf, wound round the throat and then allowed to hang down in front in two long ends, and nearly every woman one meets this summer is wearing this unnecessary adjunct to her costume, and wearing it, too, in this most unbecoming fashion. For the only elegant way to wear a long scarf is to let it hang straight down from the shoulders, thus avoiding the throttled appearance given by passing the chiffon round the neck first. It is true that little warmth is conveyed unless it is wrapped round the neck, but since when have we discovered that warmth is necessary on a hot June day? One can only suppose that woman, ever ingenious in these matters, is now saying that when her throat is warm she feels cool all over.

THE WRIST BAG.

Another luxury that is fast becoming an essential is the wrist bag. The universal latchkey, as well as the modern dressmaker's refusal to spoil the cut of our gowns by inserting a pocket in them, have combined to force upon us this modern substitute for a purse. Where people can afford to buy a bag for every dress charming results may be attained, and the bag may put the crowning touch to a well-thought-out costume. But here, again, most of us try to find a bag that will go with anything, and buy one that goes with nothing; and so another discordant note in our appearance is struck. I think a clever woman, though, might do much in the way of making herself silk brocade bags that will hang over her wrist and add a touch of colour that would be more effective sometimes than the most expensive Suede or kid bags. In some cases this little pouch might match the dress exactly; in others it might suggest the same scheme of colour as that shown in the hat, and so on. The other day I saw a woman dressed in white and black, with a cherry-coloured hat and a wrist bag of old brocade lined and hung over the wrist with silk of the same colour as the hat.

THE SUNSHADE.

Talking of expensive details, one would like to know why a sunshade should not keep off the sun. After a walk through this year's shops one can only conclude that anything so primitive as this early use for the sunshade is now considered beneath its dignity. After all, though, if the *broderie anglaise* that we all love at this moment has managed so easily to climb from our babies wardrobe, where it was called Swiss embroidery—in English,—to our best summer frocks, where it is called English embroidery—in French,—there is no reason why it should not aspire to our sunshades. In the shop window the effect is charming. A parasol covered with *broderie anglaise*, perforated all over with holes, is also effective when held in the hand. Head over the head, it produces on the face the effect of an impressionist picture of sunshine coming through trees in bright dabs. Here again, though, we should probably be told that the possessor of such a sunshade is never so cool as when the air is blowing through the holes in her sunshade.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of an additional Adjutant to the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Surgeon-General W. B. Slaughter, I. M. S., embarked for India on 30th June to take up his appointment as Principal Medical Officer, Eastern Command.

Captain W. M. B. Sparke, R. A. M. C. is granted an extension of leave on medical certificate in England to 15th October, 1906.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. YARRA.

The following is the list of passengers who arrived from Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra yesterday.

Capt. G. Dickson, Col. H. Wright, Mr. H. S. Correls, Mr. S. M. Kirtikar, Mr. R. Holzman, Mr. Malla, Mr. Hakimjee, Mr. Moolstan, Mr. Rao, Mr. S. G. Schwaites, Mr. Dargalkar, Mr. Motiwalla, Mr. Meymarian, Mr. Haveliwalla, Mr. Paliwalla.

The following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australian ports by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra to-day from P. Dock, shed No. M. There will be the usual medical inspection in the Dock at 6-30 p.m. (S.T) Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), with all their baggage :—

For Colombo :—Sir Charles Elliott, Mrs. Anna Marchak.
For Yokohama :—Mr. A. B. Bhedwar.
For Hongkong :—Mr. Manekjee.
For Kobe :—Mr. E. J. Ezra.
For Saigon :—Mr. Mahomedbhoy.
For Singapore :—Mahomedali.
For Adelaide :—Mr. I. Ward.
For Sydney :—Mr. W. C. Lucas, Miss. E. Dunsley, Mr. I. S. Gregory, Mr. Mrs. Ch. Aubert.
For Melbourne :—Mr. A. S. Hemmy.
For Noumea :—Mr. and Mrs. Colonna and 2 children, Mr. and Miss. Noel and child, Mr. Sellier, Miss, Leble, Mr, Toulecter, Mr. Robert. Mr. Bohari, Mr. Manin, Mr. Charles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette July 19.)

GENERAL DEPARTMET.

The Mamlatdar of Madha to be Chairman of the Committee for the notified area of Madha.

Mr. Ardeshir Kaikhoshru Cama, I C S, to be President of the Taluka Local Boards of Kalyan, Murbad and Shahapur in the Thana Dist vice Mr. Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, resigned.

Mr. A K Cama, I C S, Assist Collr, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Dist Local Board of Thana and the Taluka Local Boards of Kalyan, Murbad and Shahapur in the Thana Dist vice Mr. B M Kharkar, resigned.

Col J A Bell is nominated a councillor of the Satara Suburban Municipality vice Capt Betts, I M S, transferred.

Mr. N N Bhandarkar, Mamlatdar, Khed, is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Khed in the Ratnagiri Dist vice Mr R J Basrur, resigned.

The undermentioned gentlemen are re-appinted to be nominated councillors of the Hubli Municipality in the Dharwar Dist :—Mr W W Coen, Mr Nadirshaw H Belgaumwalla, Mr B V Walli, Mr Hayatkhan M Mulgund,

The appointment by election of Mr Ramrao Jagappa Basrur, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Karjat in the Kolaba Dist vice Mr B B Donde resigned on transfer.

Mr. Moreshwar Wasadeo Ukidwe has been elected to be a member of the Taluka Local Board, Bhiwndi, vice Mr Damodar Narayan Thakar, deceased.

Mr L Bigg-Wither has been elected to be a Vice-President of the Municipal Board of Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist vice Dr R J L Sladen rosigned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	2	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	5		132
Total plague deaths to date	133,472		
Same date last year	5		71

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

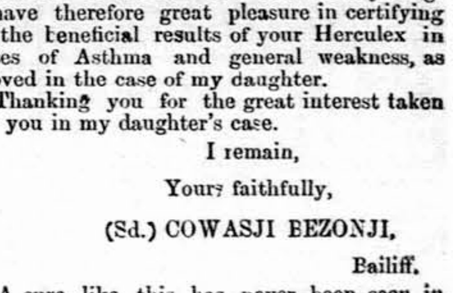
Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath, and nursery soap.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify the Skin, Scalp, Hair, and Hands." Mailed Free.

SEVERE ASTHMA CURED

A BOMBAY BAILIFF JOINS IN PRAIS FOR DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC HERCULEX.



Do not consider yourself incurable any more. Read this and be sure that there is a cure when you want it :—

SMALL CAUSES COURT,
BOMBAY, 19th November 1905.

DEAR DR. SANDEN,

I have much pleasure in testifying to the following :—My daughter, about six months ago, had a very severe attack of Asthma and was suffering from general weakness. I had tried medicines of several Doctors, but to no effect. I was then advised to try your Herculex. She has been using the same daily for some months with the greatest benefit to her health. The Asthma has disappeared; she feels much stronger, and her appetite has returned. She is now able to eat everything. I have therefore great pleasure in certifying to the beneficial results of your Herculex in cases of Asthma and general weakness, as proved in the case of my daughter.

Thanking you for the great interest taken by you in my daughter's case.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) COWASJI BEZONJI,
Bailiff.

A cure like this has never been seen in India heretofore, and all you poor sufferers of this tiresome and difficult complaint are only too well aware of the fact. Come to me, unburden your troubles, and I will tell you how you can be cured in a painless, agreeable manner. If you cannot call, write at once, and I will send you, free of any charge, my latest works on electrical treatment.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

Try
"Little Dinner Loaves"
made with
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
'Paisley Flour'

'Paisley Flour' is mixed dry with household flour. It is so clean, quick, and successful, that baking and pastry-making become your cook's pastime, rather than work.

These 'Little Dinner Loaves' are a dainty form of bread for all mealtimes

Recipe in every tin.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

WHEN Toole was an active young comedian, and not so young but what he had got a son and a daughter—"Frankie" and "Florrie"—he was very fond of "amusing" his children's little friends by suddenly assuming the attitude, temper, and voice of a ferocious dog, and barking and snarling threateningly at their panic-stricken legs. The comedian, with that wonderful mouth of his, which he could twist into almost any shape he liked, did not make a particularly handsome dog, and the children were unaffectedly terrified of him—for a time at all events. But after a bit the sense of fear departed from their souls, and they would get Toole to pursue them on all fours for the fun of running round the table and screaming like engines. A children's party at home was not complete without Terrier Toole, and "General Post" and "Blindman's Buff" were soon voted out of court when it was a question whether the little ones should have either of these or the dog sport.

"Frankie," who has been dead for several years now, told me a story in connection with his father's "dogginess" of which Mr. George Grossmith has in error been registered the hero. Toole got home from rehearsal one afternoon to find that his son and daughter had gone to tea with some children in a neighbouring street. "They'll be dull without their old dog," thought Toole; "I'll give them a pleasant surprise." So after he had rested a bit and refreshed himself he went round to the place, where the tea-party was being held, and knocked very softly at the door. When the servant opened it, Toole asked, pointing to what he knew was the drawing-room door, "Are they in there?" "Yes," said the servant, a little coldly, "they are in there. What name, please?" "Oh, my name's Toole, but never mind that, my girl," answered Toole. "I don't wish you to announce me. I want to give them a surprise."

And with that the funny little man dropped down on his hands and knees, and, pushing the door open with the top of his head, sprang into the room yelping and snapping for all he was worth. But where was the frightened laughter of the children? Where were the little hurrying legs? To use the language of Poe, as the writer of "sensationals," a sense of insufferable gloom pervaded the comedian's soul, and for many seconds, which seemed like hours to him, he dared not look up to ascertain the reason of it all. When at last he did pluck up sufficient courage to look around him, he found he had been chasing a number of elderly ladies who had been taking tea with a neighbour, and who were too petrified with fright to utter a sound. Toole had struck the wrong house!

In the later days of his professional career, Toole, in private, was a very melancholy man, and had much to make him so. In *Walker, London* days I drove home with him one night from the house of his old friend, the late Mr. Frederick Mead, a well-known cloth merchant of St. Paul's Churchyard, and he spoke most gloomily, and at times most despairingly, of his present and his future. He told me, with many sighs, that he hoped I would never knew what it was to realise the death of the great reason for working—meaning that this wife and children were gone, and he was all alone with the fortune he had made for them. And it was a pretty fortune, too, at that time.

His son, Frank, or "Frankie, my boy," as Toole always called him, had a very painful end, dying, I believe, from exhaustion following the amputation of a leg for blood-poisoning; while poor little Florence, as bright and jolly a girl as ever one wished to meet, caught diphtheria from the bad drainage beneath the dressing-room of a provincial theatre, and succumbed to the awful fever in a very few days. She was not acting at this time—or at any other. She was going a "last round" with her father prior to her marriage, because she felt she might not see much of him when they separated. He was greatly devoted to "Florrrie," of whom he was continually speaking, and her death under such pathetic circumstances was a blow to him which left its everlasting mark.

"Edith Lyttelton"—the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Lyttelton—is again resposible for Mrs. Patrick Campbell "coming out strong" in emotion. The part of Margaretta Sinclair, the Italian-Scotch girl, with an unfortunate "past," who marries a dying man who doesn't die, is full from top to toe with the right stuff, for "Mrs. Pat's" talents, and the actress herself whenever she is on the stage, is seen in her best form. But although Mrs. Campbell has thus been fitted with a part (one might say) after her own art, and although the play is interesting and even at times stirring, and has been written by a literary pen, and not the pen of a mere play-builder, the clever and distinguished lady author is somewhat unhappy in the narrative material of her first act.

The death-bed marriage, with its subsequent revival of the semi-deceased bridegroom, belongs to so many stage and other stories of the well-remembered past that it is difficult to understand how the writer of that boldly original play, *Warp and Woof*, ever came to take it into serious consideration. The recovery of the expiring Sir Alan Maclean, as soon as the clinical wedding was over, was as sure to follow "as the night the day," and thus, when the curtain falls on the first act, the people in front are practically in possession of the whole story. Still, the Hon. Mrs. Lyttelton gives us Mrs. Patrick Campbell as we like to see her—revelling in ceaseless opportunity for the forcible expression of pathos and emotion. And if the writer of *The Macleans of Bairness* (certain, by the way, to be called *The Maclean of Bare Knees* by our flippant friend, "Mr. Punch"), has followed an old rutway in the telling of her story, she has surely reverted to some of her former originality in making "Bonnie Prince Charlie" the villain of the piece, and a coarse, drunken, swaggering one at that. The part is played by Mr. Harcourt Williams on strong melodramatic lines, and Mrs. Campbell is most loyally and capably assisted by Mr. Frank Worthing (the laird of Bairness who cheats his physicians), Mr. A. G. Poulton, Mr. Mark Kinghorne, and Miss Carlotta Addison.

Miss Carlotta Addison did a remarkable amount of varied stage work before she fell into the groove, as she calls it, of "sweet old ladies." She went on the stage at the age of thirteen, taking the little servent-maid's part in *Nine Points of the Law* at her father's theatre in Doncaster. Those were days of hard work in the theatre, and Miss Addison remembers being given five parts on a Thursday which she was to play on the following Monday, one in the farce, two in a short comedy, and two in a melodrama. Miss Addison made her London *debut* under the management of Miss Herbert at the St. James's Theatre, and it was while engaged here for small parts that the actress was given the chance of testing the value of her extensive provincial training. She had studied the part of Kate Hardcastle more for the love of the study than in the expectation of Miss Herbert giving her the opportunity of playing it; but one night she was called upon to appear in the character literally at a moment's notice, and it was due to the excellence of her performance that she was soon after secured by the Bancroft for the old Prince of Wales' Theatre. It was here, by the way, that Miss Carlotta Addison played with Miss Ellen Terry when the heroine of the recent Drury Lane festivities made her first appearance as Portia.

Miss Addison, who is Mrs. La Trobe in private life—having, as she recorded in these columns some years ago, married at leisure a civil engineer of the name soon after appearing as the heroine of *Married in Haste*—has played with such great dramatic "stars" of the past as Phelps, Sothern, Charles, Mathews, and G. V. Brooke. These giants of the theatre (she says) were the most delightful of men, kind, sincere, considerate, and most sympathetic, and she fondly treasures the memory of her association with their enterprises. As she found these men, so, in later years, she found the Kendals and the Bancrofts. They were artists who had worked their way as she had worked, and they recognised her qualifications and sympathised with her ambitions. No wonder Miss Addison, with her experiences of the days when actors and actresses were not forced into grooves, says that she sincerely pities the actresses of the rising generation who, owing to the disappearance of the old stock companies, have little or no chance of acquiring all experience, and who, when once they have made a hit, in a particular line, are condemned to stick to that kind of chracter for ever.

Congratulations to that old "villain of the piece," Mr. W. L. Abingdon, upon his marriage in New York with a charming actress of the new country, who is popularly known "over yonder" as Miss Bijon Fernandez. Mr. and Mrs. Abingdon are on their honeymoon in London, where they arrived in time to take part in the Ellen Terry jubilee matinee; but they will return to New York in a month or two, not because the bridegroom is afraid of the bride hearing of the dreadful things he did as the villain of Adelphi melodrama, but for the reason that Mr. Abingdon has contracted an artistic alliance with Mr. John Drew, whose leading man he has signed to be for the autumn. One of the presents for the bride (the daughter of Mr. E. E. Price, a wealthy merchant of New York) was a beautiful house in Larchmont. so one must regretfully conclude from this that Mr. Abingdon does not intend to worry about getting engagements in London. The "villain's" last appearance in the metropolis was as Monks in Mr. Tree's production at His Majesty's of *Oliver Twist*, so if his wife ever has occassion to reproach him for the awful plots he set on foot in Adelphi melodrama, he can respond with the dread reminder that she is a daughter of the country which calmly "collard" Dickens' "Oliver Twist" as soon as the last monthly number was circulated, and brought it out under the name of "Oliver Twiss."

THE NATIVE PRESS.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL DUTIES IN BARODA.

The *Indian Spectator* remarks:—Attention has been drawn in Parliament to the separation of executive and judical duties in Baroda. If it be pleaded in British India that such an experiment cannot be introduced without sufficient experience of what has been effected in the Native State, we may remember that in Baroda, too, the experiment was cautiously and gradually introduced, and it was not extended without experience. It was at first directed that three-fourths of the criminal cases should be tried by Munsiffs and the other one-fourth by Vahivatdars. The bulk of the criminal work was transferred to judical officers who had no executive or revenue duties to discharge. The experiment caused no inconvenience or detriment to the State, and except in a few talukas the Vahivatdars have now been relieved of all judicial work. We may mention that several other judicial reforms have recently been receiving attention in Baroda. It seems that a Code of Hindu Law is now under preparation. When it is completed it may afford valuable guidance to British Indian legislators. It is, however, doubtful whether the Legislative Member of the Viceregal Council will ever have the courage to tackle the problem of codifying Hindu law, if he is a lawyer imported from England. If a Hindu lawyer, say, for example, the author of the ill-fated Gains of Learning Bill at Madras, be appointed in the place of Mr. Richards, we may be within measurable distance of seeing the Hindu law among Anglo-Indian Codes. It seems that the adoption of the jury system is under contemplation in Baroda. We got it quickly enough.

A MUNICIPAL CONGRESS.

The *Parsi* observes on the subject of the proposed Municipal Congress:—A Municipal Congress for all India may, at first sight, look a big and rather unprofitable affair; but those who are acquainted with the actual condition of Municipal government in this country are certain to welcome such a Congress for the reason that it will give ample opportunities for the closer discussion and study of questions connected with the better administration of our Municipalities. At present, the majority of our City Fathers do take an intelligent interest in the management of Municipal affairs, but very few of them possess a comprehensive view of the complex problems that now and then present themselves before them for solution. The average Councillor possesses a fairly good knowledge of the wants and necessities of his own Municipality, but in dealing with complex and difficult questions that come up for his decision, he is often swayed by 'expert' and 'official' opinions the meaning of which he does not always grasp for want of sufficient technical knowledge. Municipal government affords Indians the fullest scope for the exercise of their administrative powers, and it being the only field unrestrictedly thrown open to them, they ought to take all steps which will enable them to improve their capacity for self-government in every respect.

MUZZLING OF THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

The *Rast Goftar* does not approve of the new rules for the conduct of business in the Calcutta Corporation and remarks:—It would be a veritable imposition, hereafter, for the members of the Corporation of Calcutta to attend its meetings after the recent renovations in its bye-laws affecting the conduct of business. The pedagogue's birch is bartered for the official baton of the chairman, and the council hall is turned into a regular school-room. The exacting regulation which are enforced to control the members are more vigorous than the most drastic rules that the snapish and irascible schoolmaster ever issued to maintain discipline and silence in his classroom. If business-men, who value their time in money, sacrifice them both at the altar of public duties, led by an elevated ideal of their responsibilities as citizens, it is not to attend deliberation were they are subjected to humiliating restriction and intimidations at every turn. And such is really the fate which independent members, who do not back under the favour of official majority or figure in the good books of the leading boss of the Council, must prepare themselves to encounter in the meetings of the Calcutta Corporation, after the recent adoption in its bye-laws of bidebound and reactionary measures. The fate appeals equally to our commisseration, whether it be of the notoriety-seeker to whom the Corporation is a convenient medium to thrust him into ubiquity or of the honest, upright citizen who makes it a matter of conscience to attend its meetings to have his say in the light of his knowledge and the dictates of his inward self. The Calcutta Corporation has muzzled both these classes of its members, and invested itself with the authority to hold the meetings *en camera*, whenever necessary. The regulations are distinctly of a reactionary and repressive nature, and are calculated to lower the prestige of the Corporation and to imapir its efficacy for sound, useful work.

THE SHORTCOMINGS OF BOMBAY TRAMWAYS.

The *Gujerati* continues to hammer at the shortcomings of Bombay Tramways:—Whatever the managing director of the Tramway Company might say to the contrary, there is no doubt that female passengers do not receive that consideration at the hands of the Company they ought to. At the Money School Junction, for instance, passengers, both men and women, will be found waiting every day for some car to take them in. But the cars are simply overcrowded and there is not a seat which can be availed of by women. This happens especially between certain hours, and even men who know how to take care of themselves have to remain waiting sometimes even for an hour only to meet with grievous disappointment. There is at times a sudden rush for seats after weary waiting and when the new-comers are asked to get down, there are unpleasant scenes between them and the conductors. Since the matter has been publicly discussed and the Municipal Commissioner has been asked to report on the sufficiency or otherwise of the tram service, we do not think it would now be possible to ascertain the exact truth under normal circumstances. We wish some corporators had ascertained the real facts by actual observation of the state of things at certain junctions. Even now between 9 and 11 A. M. and 5 and 7 P. M. the Tramway Company are not able to cope with the passenger traffic. There are loud complaints and the only way to remove them is for the Company to increase the number of running cars and start a certain number of them from certain junctions. For women and children the present arrangements are highly inconvenient and we hope the Corporation will insist that the Tramway Company do attend to the comfort and convenience of their customers who are otherwise absolutely without any remedy.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMEMT TRUST.

The *Kaisr-i-Hind* thus sings the death-lay of the Bombay Improvement Trust:—The soundest and wisest course in our opinion is to agitate for either a *radical* mending or for the entire ending of the Improvement Act. No palliatives or half measures will do any good. The Trust has all through been conceived on a wrong principle and in defiance of popular sentiments and popular requirements. It has miserably failed to justify its existence except to *emphasise* the fact that *it is a department of the Government* which enables that authority to exercise the further privilege of patronage for filling fat appointments and in the bargain for burdening the local tax-payers. It was time that the public at large agitated in order to radically mend or wholly end this Trust. In our opinion the improvement of the city should be confided to the Corporation which is the *proper* body. It is a body which meets in public and transacts its business in broad daylight and courts public criticism which the Board by sitting *in camera* escapes. A thorough lustration should be performed and that lies only in one direction namely, in giving it the quietus it so richly deserves. The Corporation and Corporation alone is the natural organisation which ought to be vested with the important duty of improving the sanitary condition of the city with economy and efficiency.

A PROSPECTIVE LORD MAYOR OF BOMBAY.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* enquires:—The news that His Majesty the King has created Newcastle a Royal Borough and the Mayor a Lord Mayor, may tempt some of us to ask what has become of the proposal, advanced some months ago in our own midst, to move for the raising of Bombay a degree higher in a civic importance, by the creation of the President of the Corporation Lord Mayor of Bombay. Bombay stands, in point of wealth, population and importance, higher than many of the provincial towns of Great Britain that enjoy the distinction, and surely it would have been an appropriate recognition of the high place it holds in the ranks of the great towns and cities of the Empire, if such a distinction had been conferred upon it at the time of the Royal visit eight months ago. Even now it is not too late, we should suppose, to try for it.

MR. MORLEY A REAL STATESMAN.

Commenting on the attitude of the Bengalis towards the Secretary of State for India, the *Parsi* discourses:—Mr. Morley's statement to the effect that the Government regards the partition of Bengal as a settled fact, but would be glad in the future, as in the past, to take any steps to remove legitimats causes of complaint, should remove any doubt which his first pronouncement on the question left on the mind of the Anti-Partition agitators of Bengal. From the very first day of his taking the portfolio of the Secretary of State for India, the philosopher-statesman has done all he could to take a firm, but sympathetic view of the affairs of this country, and has, on all possible occasions, tried to avoid the taking of unpleasant attitudes or the giving of curt replies, when any of the over-zealous 'friends of India' put to him question after question on Indian, and particularly, Bengal affairs. The strict impartiality of his attitude was visible not only in his replies, but also in the prompt measures he always took in carrying out his views as suggested in those replies. Yet most of our politicians in this country would have it that he has been pursuing a course which, if not inimical, is, at least unfavourable to their legitimate ambitions and aspirations. The truth is that Mr. Morley has not proved himself to be the parochial politician he was thought to be by many of his misguided admirers in India, but has shown himself to be a real statesman, who, whatever his theories of government might be, knows that, in this work-a-day world of ours, real statesmanship consists in adjusting the theories to the prevailing conditions of the time.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks the pronouncement by Mr. Morley in the Heose of Commons on this burning question of the day has not been uttered a moment too soon. If the Partition was meant to be irrevocable, it was a serious administrative blunder which withheld it so long. The declaration ought to have been vouchsafed months ago, as its suspension has proved to be a fruitful source of mischief and misapprehension. The reticence of Mr. Morley, after a precipitate and ill-advised judgment on the statesman-like merits of the measure, was calculated to raise false expectations for its abrogation. After all the tantalizng his indiscreet silence has been the cause of, the pronouncement would come down like the bolt from the blue to those who credulously enough built airy superstructures on the advanced and liberal views of the philosopher-statesman that they own in the person of their present Secretary of State. The disappointment and chagrin of these at this unexpectad frustration of their hopes, could be more easily conceived thon described.

THE CEYLON POLITICAL SHARE MARKET.

The tone of the London market continues firm, with Marichikaddais, Jardines and Ridgeways still interesting buyers.

John Bulls showed a distinct inclination to be active, but a big "climb down" has been recorded, and shares are now difficult of sale.

Bannermans, at a premierm, appeared in the list this week for the first time, without, however, having come to business.

Elgins have gone out of the market, but are reported to be easier, and more in favor of suiting Colonial investors,

Winston Churchills, which were at sixes and sevens last week, are now inclined towards Settlements.

Chamberlains at 70 continue to be in great demand, and Colonial Chambers are showing a strong Preference for these shares.

In local Paper Currency the tone of the market continues low. There were some shady transactions this week, but few buyers were taken in.

F. D. M. notes attracted considerable attention, the stock being a sound one, and held in great estimation for many years. It is not true as reported that those who were entrusted with the handling of the notes limited their circulation.

The notes were in the European market on the evening previous to a certain characteristic and shady deal, which was daringly made nevertheless. Such an unscrupulous attempt to rig the local market was much talked of on the local Rialto.

In local Rupee shares, Blakes have been somewhat more active this week, and hold out promise of extensions.—"Bats" in the *times of Ceylon.*

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO EXTORT A CONFESSION.

Alleged Wrongful Confinement.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of an application made by Kadarbhoy Abdulbhoy for revision of an order passed by Mr. Kirpashanker B. Vyas, First Class City Magistrate in Surat, dated 11th October last, dismissing the complaint brought by him against Ruttanji Rustomji Mirza on a charge under Section 348 of the Penal Code. On appeal, Mr. Dayaram Gidumull, Sessions Judge of Surat, rejected his application praying for furtner enquiry into the case. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The applicant, in his petition to the High Court, stated that he filed a complaint against Rustomji, a police officer, for having wrongfully confined him for the purpose of extorting a confession in respect of a complaint as to an alleged attempt to commit murder, which was shortly afterwards withdrawn, and the falsity of which was admitted by the complainant therein. The City Magistrate of Surat, Mr. Kirpashanker, to whom the complaint was referred for disposal, entered upon a preliminary investigation and rejected the complaint without examining all the witnesses, without allowing the applicants to appear by pleaders and without giving him an opportunity to appear and urge his arguments before the final disposal of the complaint. The applicant said he thereupon applied to the Sessions Judge of Surat for an order for further enquiry, which, however, was refused. The applicant urged that the first class Magistrate erred in disposing of the complaint after only a preliminary enquiry of a very perfunctory nature, and that he did not compel the attendance of an important witness, whose appearance it was decided, should be secured by issuing a proclamation. The Magistrate erred in not allowing the applicant to appear by pleader at the preliminary enquiry. It was further urged that the Sessions Judge erred in rejecting the application for further enquiry, notwithstanding various irregularities of the procedure adopted by the Magistrate, and when even the circumstances of the case already on the record were sufficient to make out a prima facie case against the accused and to throw the onus on him, and when it held that the accused was guilty of breach of duty. The Court had erred in making surmises and drawing inferences not warranted by the facts on record. On the above petition the High Court granted a rule to be served on the District Magistrate and the accused, and calling for a report from the first class magistrate who held the enquiry.

Mr. Kirpashanker, the City Magistrate of Surat, in reply to the rule served upon him, said he had passed an order for preliminary enquiry by himself in the matter of the complaint of the applicant, as he doubted the truth of the complaint on certain grounds. Several allegations contained in the petition were false. Summonses were issued on all the witnesses, but the petitioner subsequently requested the Court that they should not be examind in the enquiry into his complaint and they were not examined at that time. However all were examined subsequently. Mr. Kirpashanker had not disallowed any pleader to appear on behalf of the petitioner. The one witness who did not appear could not be found; and the object of the petitioner in laying much stress upon the necessity of his evidence, which was not important, seemed probably to have the enquiry re-opened anyhow.

The Chief Justice, in disposing of the application for revision, said that the petitioner Kadarbhoy was arrested by the late city chief constable of Surat, Ruttonji Rustomji Mirza, and was sent by him to the lock-up The petitioner charged him under Section 348, Indian Penal Code, alleging that he had wrongfully confined him for the purpose of extorting a confession and compelling restoration of property. The matter was investigated by the City Magistrate of Surat on the 11th October, 1905, and he passed an order of dismissal under Section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. From that order an application was made to the Sessions Judge, Mr. Dayaram Gidumull, who upheld the order of dismissal, Now the petitioner had come before the High Court to obtain an order for further enquiry to be made. In their lordships' opinion, absolutely no case had been made for ordering further enquiry into this complaint. Among the matters placed before the Court was a memorandum by the District Superintendent of Police, and their lordships supposed that was placed before them as supporting the case of the petitioner. On that memorandum, they would only say that, though undoubtedly it animadverted very strongly on the conduct of the chief constable, it was itself open to very obvious criticism, and it was clear that it could not have been with a true appreciation of the facts of the case. In their lordships' opinion, no case was made out, and therefore the rule should he discharged.

BLIND MAN ROBBED BY A BADMASH.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson prosecuted Hassam Shaikh Adam, a Mahomedan, aged 22 years, for the theft of a bag containing currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,422 belonging to Khetji Bhavan, Manager in the firm of Mr. Bhanji Nanjid, grain merchant of Surat Street, Mandvi. It appeared that on the evening of Tuesday last, the complainant, who is stone blind, was returning home to Jambli Street, with the bag of money in his pocket. Being blind, he was led along by a man in the firm named Bhanji Topan. As they were walking along, the accused came from behind, and putting his hand into the complainant's pocket, took out the bag of money. The complainant at the same time felt a jerk, and his attention was called to his pocket being pinched by a Hindu girl, named Narmadabai. Bhanji Topan left the complainant alone, and chased the accused. The complainant cried out "thief, thief," and several townsmen ran after the accused who was eventually arrested. The bag of money could not be found on him, but is believed to have been thrown, away by him and picked up by an accomplice. The accused pleaded not guilty. His wordship convicted the accused, who had been to the David Sassoon Reformatory for six years on three previous convictions. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50, with the alternative of further six months' hard labour. Out of the term of imprisonment, he was ordered to devote two months to solitary confinement, and to report his residence to the police for two years after his release from jail.

IT is gratifying to learn that the Boarding Home at Bramely Hyrst, Octacamund, opened by the Sisters of the church on the 1st May, has been thoroughly appreciated. It was filled to overflowing during May and June, when a great many teachers and children from the plains were accommodated, and they spent a very beneficial and happy holiday.

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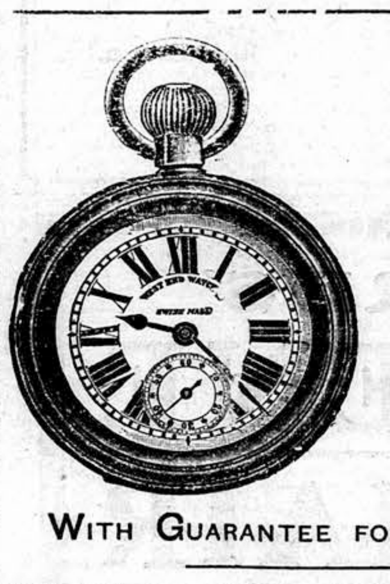

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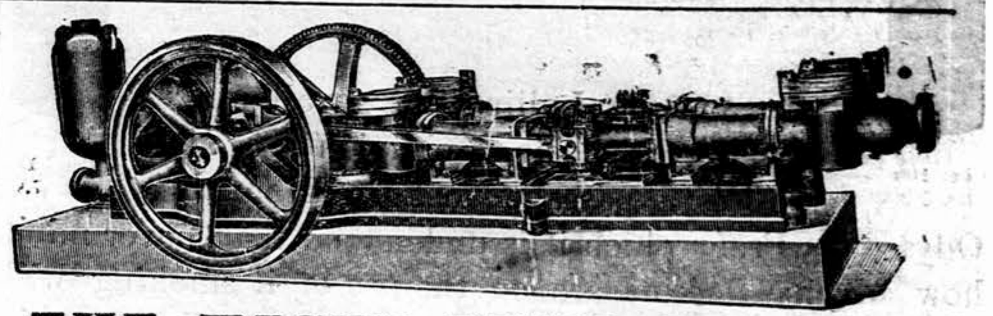

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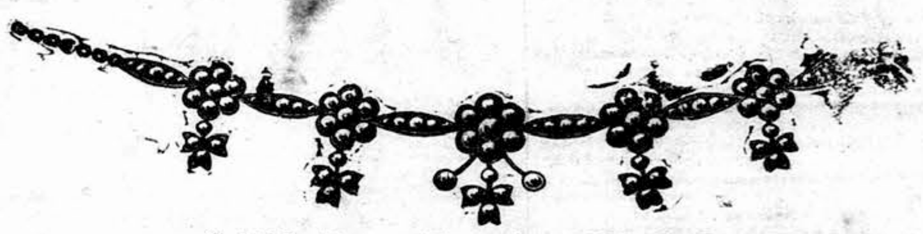

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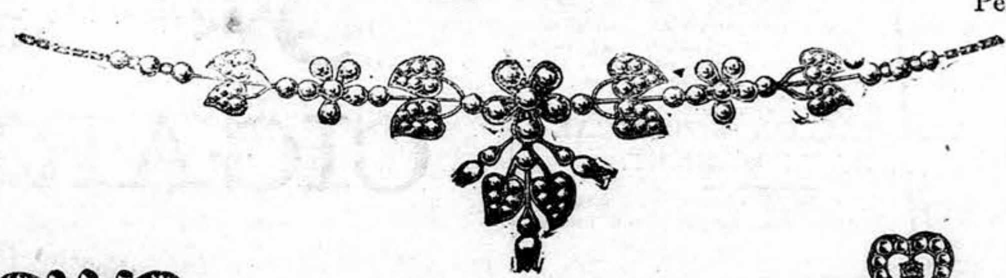

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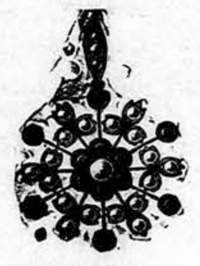

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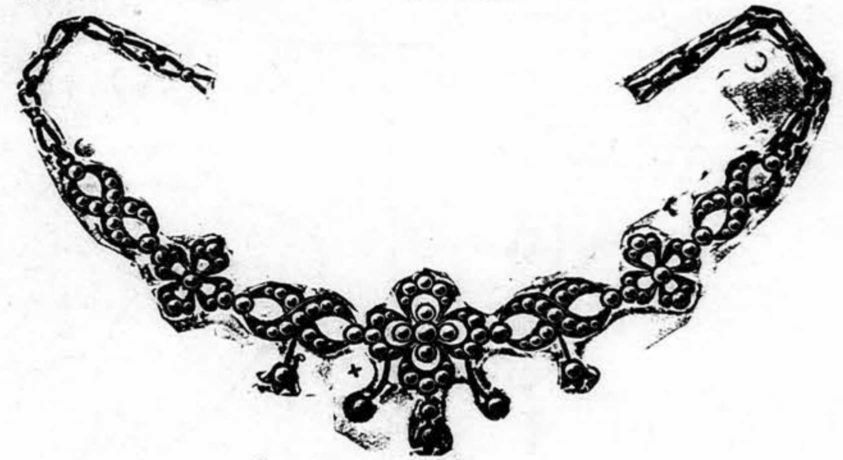

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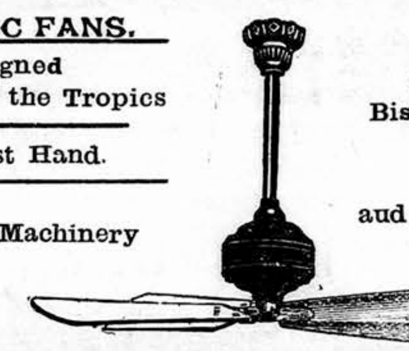

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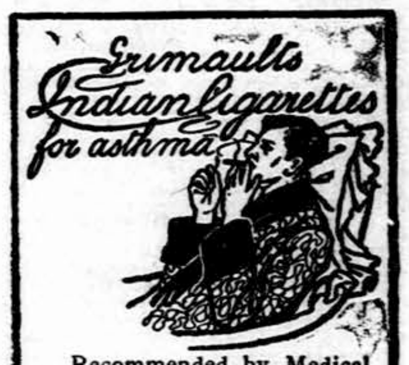

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